

COPIES OF BULLETIN 155 SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Dr. A. E. Vinson, c/o Service Technique, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.	5 copies	Mr. Numa Rigaud, Charge 'd Affaires a.i. Legation de la Republique, D'Haiti, 1703 Q St., City.
Mr. Barker, c/o Service Technique, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.	3 "	Senor Rafael Brache, E. E. & M. P. Dominican Republic. Hotel Lafayette, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Rogevie, c/o Reinbold & Company, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.	25 "	Dr. Carl Colvin, Director, Service Technique, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Mr. Wilhelm Buch, c/o Pharmacie Buch, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.	8 "	Dr. A. Wetmore, c/o American Consul, Port-au-Prince.
Mr. J. Daalder, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.	6 Cloth Bound Copies to	Mrs. B. H. Swales,
Mr. Robert Pettigrew, Cap-Haitien, Haiti.	1	Mrs. A. Wetmore
Dr. G. L. S. Jameson, 1429 Spence Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 ea.	Personal list.
Capt. Frank B. Goettge, Room 3036 Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.		
Mrs. J. E. Law, c/o Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C.		

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT
AND REFER TO NO.



2455-95
ACC-njw

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS

WASHINGTON 25 June, 1931.

A. WETMORE
JUN 20 1931

My dear Mr. Wetmore:

I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous letter of June 19th, relative to your recent visit to the Republic of Haiti on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution.

I am glad that you found the officers and men of the Marine Corps on duty in Haiti so willing to assist you, and that their efforts contributed toward making your trip a success.

I shall take pleasure in forwarding your letter to the Brigade Commander in Haiti for his information and for the information of those officers whom you especially mentioned.

Very truly yours,

Major General Commandant.

Mr. Alexander Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

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24 June, 1931.

A. WETMORE
JUN 30 1931

Dr. A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Wetmore :

Thank you so much for your letter of 5 June.
I, of course, regret very much that I did not see you and your
specimens before you sailed, but I hope to see ^{both} you and your specimens
some time in Washington.

My boy has enjoyed your talk with him immensely
and while I doubt that he does anything of any real value here this
summer, what he is trying to do will keep him busy in a good way, at
any rate.

Thanking you for your kindness to him, I am,

Sincerely yours,



G. A. DUNCAN
Commander (CEC) USN
Engineer in Chief.

June 19, 1931.

General B. H. Fuller,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D.C.

My dear General Fuller:

Reference is made to my visit to you of last March in connection with an official visit that I was to make to Haiti on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution. You were kind enough at that time to forward a letter to the Commanding Officer of the Marine Corps at Port-au-Prince informing him of my proposed visit, and suggesting his assistance.

I have recently returned from a little more than two months travel in Haiti where I made valuable and interesting collections for the National Museum, particularly of birds. The assistance and cooperation of the officers and personnel of the Marine Corps in Haiti were most valuable to me in the prosecution of this work and added materially in the results accomplished. Through Colonel Richard M. Cutts and Major J. E. Davis arrangement was made for a reconnaissance by airplane of the La Hotte mountain range, an area little known, that it was planned to visit. The information gained on this occasion was invaluable in an expedition made with pack animals and men that lasted for nearly a month, as without the knowledge gained from the air it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to have obtained the proper orientation necessary in this work. This trip culminated in the ascent of Pic de Macaya, the highest point in this range of mountains. Sergeant R. A. Trevelyan, the pilot who flew me over the range in the reconnaissance mentioned, was most helpful in his understanding of the information desired, so that complete information was gained from the air.

Permit me to say that the courtesies and friendly assistance accorded me during this work has been most sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

A. WETMORE
Assistant Secretary.

A. WETMORE
JUN 19 1931

June 19, 1931.

Memorandum for Dr. Wetmore:

Your plunder from Beata Island is one of the most remarkable gatherings that has come to hand for a long time; almost everything in it is new and very distinctly so. While the affinities are Haitian, this material would indicate that the separation of this island from the main island must have taken place a long time ago.

When you have a few leisure moments, I would like to have you stop in and give any suggestions you may have as to the names some of these things should bear. I am calling the most distinctive species in the group Cepolis wetmorei. Unfortunately there are only four dead specimens of it, but it is remarkably distinct.

Respectfully yours,



Curator of Mollusks.

June 16, 1931.

Gral Rafael L. Trujillo,
President of the Dominican Republic,
Santiago de los Caballeros,
Dominican Republic.

My dear Sir:

I beg at this time to make acknowledgment of your courteous permission of April 7 last for my investigations in the fauna of the Dominican Republic on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution. I was most courteously received at the border on my entry into the country, and everywhere found the people and the officials of your government friendly and helpful.

I came especially to visit the island of Beata, going there by sailboat from Barahona. Excellent collections of birds, reptiles and other objects were made there which are most valuable and useful to us, adding appreciably to our knowledge of the distribution of life in this region.

Permit me to say that your courtesy and assistance in these matters has been most sincerely appreciated. With expression of thanks, I remain

Respectfully yours,

A. WETMORE

Assistant Secretary.

lp

END TO EDUCATION?

NEVER argue with progressives. However out-of-date they are, however besottedly they are wrecking something, you must not try to stay their hands. If you do, you will be smeared with the word "backlash" (coined to describe the Wallace reaction, in the American Deep South, against liberal legislation designed to raise the status of Negroes).

Progressive commentators say there is a "backlash" today against "currently accepted" (i.e. Left Wing) educational theory and practice.

What they mean is this: an increasingly vocal majority of people in this country believe that the academic quality of education is more important than the enforcement of egalitarian social theories; that children of different aptitudes and intelligence have different educational needs, and should be taught by different methods; often in different kinds of school; that "progressive" methods can result in some children being seriously retarded in reading and writing; above all, that the doctrinaire urge to destroy first-class schools is likely to prove disastrous.

Modern methods of primary schooling, say progressives, are more sensible than those of 100 years ago, and achieve success with some children who do not respond to "conventional" methods. True. Average standards of primary school attainment, they add, seem to have risen. Perhaps true. Therefore, they conclude, the system must be right for all children; all will be better off, and none worse off, than with formal teaching methods.

This conclusion is wrong, in fact

ANGUS MAUDE, Conservative MP for Stratford-on-Avon, was a contributor to the recent "Black Paper" called "Fight for Education".

as well as in logic. I know of many parents having to move their children from primary schools where they were simply not being taught, and seeing their reading and writing ability leap ahead with formal teaching in ordered surroundings. (Incidentally, many children prefer order to chaos, and being taught to being "left to discover".)

The results are only beginning to appear. It is true that there is, as yet, little evidence of widespread deterioration in standards. Standards are still being kept up by a decreasing proportion of older teachers trained in conventional methods and dedicated to academic standards. One day there will be none left.

The shape of things to come can be deduced from a recent revelation by Dr Joyce Morris at a Cambridge conference. Only 35 per cent. of students training as infants' teachers, she said, received satisfactory training in the teaching of reading, while more than 22 per cent. were given no specific guidance at all. The figures for junior school students, she added, "would be even more alarming".

The prospects for the next generation of bright children in secondary schools are also disquieting. Mr Short is determined to force every local authority to destroy its selective grammar schools. He does not much care what they do with them. They can merge each one with a couple of secondary modern schools to form a so-called comprehensive, or use them for dubious experiments with "sixth-form colleges".

The arguments are familiar. Selection at 11-plus is unpopular, as well as too rigid. Therefore all selection must go. (Don't be misled by the fact that some selection has been retained in some reorganisation schemes. The progressive aim is to

abolish not only all selection for schools, but streaming inside schools.) "Mixed ability" classes are "more democratic". Selection breeds an "academic élite".

But selection is essential, if the special needs of individual children are to be identified and properly catered for. Soon, the needs of bright children will not be met. Again, the rot is only just starting. There are still a great many selective grammar schools left; but Mr Short has announced his intention to bring in a Bill to force local authorities to destroy them all. So far, he has only been blackmailing them by threatening to withhold funds for new school places. I know of one which has decided to "give him a sixth-form college to keep him quiet" - destroying two grammar schools, one more than 400 years old and with a fine academic record.

We cannot afford to destroy any good school until we know we can put something better in its place.

THE sixth-form college is a virtually untried experiment. Comprehensive schools are right for some areas, and some are working well. Others are not, and there is no evidence that they can adequately replace all grammar schools - particularly as there is no money to build new premises for them. A good school, once lightly destroyed, can perhaps never be replaced.

Education needs diversity and experiment, not a straitjacket uniformity rigidly imposed. Our economy, as well as our culture, needs a proportion of young men and women highly educated in academic disciplines. It is this that is at risk. It is time for parents and scholars - indeed, for everyone who puts quality above equality - to fight the wreckers. **T**

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A new look at Earth

Earlier this year our Space Correspondent **Kenneth Gatland** wrote of the important benefits for mankind from space exploration. He recently obtained some striking photographic evidence to support his case. The photographs of Earth on pages 24 to 34 were taken by astronauts like **Walter Schirra** and **Donn Eisele** from their spacecraft, and they reveal features on the Earth indistinguishable from a lower altitude. There are, of course, important political implications in this new means of surveillance: "It

may mean," says Gatland, "that the world is on the brink of an effective East-West collaboration." To explore the ways in which observations from space can benefit mankind, the British Interplanetary Society, of which Kenneth Gatland is vice-president, has invited leading international specialists to participate in a NATO Summer School at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, from July 14 to 25. Gatland is also co-author, with Philip Bono, of *Frontiers of Space*, to be published soon by Blandford Press.

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EVEN THE RATS HAVE GONE

THE Avenue Roosevelt swings out along the harbour through Carrefour and falls away toward Jacmel, Cotes de Fer and the southern hinterland. In Carrefour, a once sumptuous suburb of Port-au-Prince, there are little gardens of curved palms and the houses are strung with coloured lights. Carrefour is moribund and very still – the sudden sound of a drum, the bark of a dog, perhaps. Nothing more. At night, the red and blue and yellow lights throw eerie illuminations through the trees. Walking past the deserted hotels, set back like tombs in the shadows, one is drawn to the low-lit houses as to a fun-fair or an all-night *pâtisserie*.

The houses are ramshackle constructions of wood and corrugated tin. Inside, a collection of tables and chairs, a makeshift bar, an old jukebox, where, for a few gourdes, scratched songs of the Fifties are available. The wooden walls are bare – the odd calendar and Coca-Cola sign. As in most public places, there are many Haitian flags displayed, a picture of Papa Doc in the centre. It is best, for reasons of security, to display them prominently. In the main room, the girls sit around in shabby shifts and gowns – chatter sharply among themselves, fix their hair, or when a man comes in, shimmy toward the door with sour smiles of approbation.

Our table is set beneath the room's sole window; it affords the best view of the room and, through the window, of the porch beyond. My companion, formerly a soldier, had offered to bring me here. The Ton Ton Macoute use it as a rendezvous, a place of relaxation; it is a chance to observe them at close range.

The old soldier is an enormous man from Saltrou in the south. About 16 stone, he has white fuzzy hair and huge black jowls, hanging like sporrans at either side of his wrinkled face. Born in the time of President Sam, he fought with Magloire and had fallen out with Duvalier. He discreetly retired to Saltrou, where he does a little farming. In the early mornings, while working his rocky plot of land, he often dreams of emigrating to Canada or the United States. He imagines a modest wooden farm of wheat or yams or corn, a stream perhaps, a rough stone house – in some such place as Minnesota; he likes the sound of Minnesota. The regime, however, has long refused to grant the old man an exit visa. Even if it did, the price of a visa is well beyond his reach. Confined to his island and growing old, he seems still equable.



*Papa and Mama Doc.
Duvalier's message to the Ton Ton Macoute
"Remember one thing always. You
are black, you are ugly,
you smell. But you have the power. The only
place I carry white flesh
is under my feet"*

"Haitians don't need a visa; Haiti needs a visa," he observes.

"Why is everyone against us?" I remember the Director of Tourism had complained. "Is it because we are a Negro country with a Negro dictator? Millions of tourists go to Spain and Portugal and Yugoslavia and they have dictators. But, they're white. Do tourists hate black dictators? Is that why they're against us?" There was no acceptable answer.

The jukebox never stops – the songs a generation old. Rosemary Clooney sings *Come On To My House* and two of the girls begin to hum the tune. Two men in sports shirts and dark glasses come in. One of them, down the length of his black left arm, bears tattoos of Duvalier, a woman and the Haitian flag. A pretty Negress approaches him; he waves her aside. He peers round the

room. Recognising a young Creole girl, he smiles and takes her roughly by the arm. The girl peels a nectarine with her teeth. She spits on the floor and breaks arrogantly away. The man shouts; the girl walks casually behind the bar and busies herself with the bottles. The man glares and jerks round. Striding from the room, the heavy butt of a pistol is visible, protruding from his hip pocket.

"You see? These things occur too often here," the old soldier says, his voice implying he takes neither one side nor the other. "But, things have been relatively quiet of late. I thought the matter had ended." The "matter" is the current racial dispute between black and brown. Although, a remnant of the Creole upper class remains in Haiti, the majority, who were not detained or put to death, went into

exile. Those who elected to stay, or were not able to leave, earn fortunes from art, coffee and textiles. But, they are dissociated with politics and make only token gestures toward the government. The poorer Creoles, who cannot afford such disinterested largesse, have become convenient scapegoats, on which the regime blames all its misfortunes. Oddly, a light skin still remains a badge of prestige in Port-au-Prince and many black bureaucrats have wives considerably lighter than themselves.

"Lighter," says the old soldier, "but not white. I, myself, have heard it said that the whites have no colour. They are the colour of ash all over. They have yellow teeth and a slit for a mouth." He smiles.

The bar woman brings more beer and a little food for the old soldier. The food is free; she demands of me the beer bill. She and the old soldier exchange warm smiles. Their understanding is tacit and without shame.

Until Duvalier, there had been little dissension between the colours. But, Papa Doc is black, an apostle of negrophilism. In the early days of his regime, transforming a black peasant rabble into the Ton Ton Macoutes, he told them: "Remember one thing always. You are black, you are ugly, you smell. But you have the power." In Haiti, black is more than a colour. It is an attitude, a point of view. "The only place I carry white is under my feet," Duvalier has said.

Duvalier is a frail, bespectacled man, somewhat paralytic from a stroke. He speaks in a halting voice and is said to lounge in his pyjamas for much of the day. Once, the old soldier tells me, while sitting behind his desk, Duvalier was overcome by a seizure and began to shake uncontrollably in his chair. A startled aide, wishing to render assistance, rushed quickly to his side. "Don't touch me, you fool," Duvalier shouted. "Can't you see I'm the Haitian flag – floating."

The bar woman smiles. There is another story, the old soldier says, and though it may not be true, hardly a peasant in the island does not know it in one of its versions. Papa Doc, he says, and four of his aides, convened to decide what he could do to make the people happy. The first aide suggested his President get into a plane, fly over Haiti, drop a \$1,000 bill and make one Haitian happy. The second aide suggested he fly over Haiti, drop ten \$100 bills and make ten Haitians happy. The third suggested he drop a thousand \$1 bills and make a thousand Haitians

*"What we need is the skin of a white man
for parchment, his skull for a writing desk, his
blood for ink, and a bayonet for a pen"*

Boisrand-Tonnerre (when signing the Haitian Act of Independence)

happy. The fourth aide, who has since found sanctuary in the Brazilian Embassy, suggested Duvalier should fly over Haiti, jump out, and make everybody happy.

The bar woman cackles silently; the old soldier smiles. But, their joy is unfounded. It is a good joke, but based on a lie. There can be no demise, no happy leaps from planes. Should such an attempt be made, Duvalier has promised "Himalayas of corpses and flames as far as Bermuda". The bar woman stops laughing and shuffles away; the old soldier frowns. The black doctor has taught them the cure is often worse than the disease.

The young Creole girl, juggling the nectarine in her hand, leaves the bar and goes outside. On the porch, an idle collection of sport-shirted men in dark glasses converse in low and throaty whispers, punctuating their comments with solemn nods. The strings of coloured lights mask the porch in lurid shadows. The girl, weaving in a leisurely way among the men, looks pert and glossy as a bird. Hopping up on the balustrade, she swings her legs between the railings and bites at the nectarine.

Whispering, their voices muted by the noise of the jukebox, the men turn occasionally to stare. One of them, drab and unshaven, cradles a rifle in his arms. He gazes in a stupid, almost ruminative way, involuntarily caressing the rifle-stock. The scene is visible through the open window. "The Macoute have nothing to do anymore," the old soldier says. "Duvalier has pulled most of them off the streets now. Because of the tourists, you understand. Which makes them even more corrupt. Duvalier has institutionalised corruption. They hang round the bars and the brothels," he says. "They work mostly after dark now."

But not always. Last week, he continues, a friend of his from Cap Haitien got into an argument with some officials at the national bank. They wouldn't cash his Government cheque. He was taken by the Macoute and questioned. That same afternoon he was tied to a tree and executed by rifle fire. There was nothing anyone could do.

There are some 6,000 Macoutes at large in the island. Set loose among the populace, they exert the authority of an army in occupation. Estimates of the number of their victims vary, but a high police official, who fled the country, took with him records of more than 2,000 executions. Dour and

disgruntled of late, as they have not been paid, they strike haphazardly, as the mood takes them.

In the shadows, at the edge of the porch, a man draws a final puff from his cigarette and flips it into the garden. He picks at his tattoos unthinkingly, his attention directed to the Creole girl, swinging her legs through the railings. The man slips into the garden and creeps along the side of the porch. Squirring through the bushes, he stops just below and behind the girl. Reaching up, quite casually, he drags her from the balustrade down into the bushes. There is a clump as the nectarine hits the porch, a short muffled cry, the snap of a branch. Frankie Laine picks up the chorus of *Ghost Riders in the Sky*. The men in sport shirts chatter on. The unshaven man lays down his rifle. He smiles and wipes his palms



*"For him the
peasant masses must rejoice
in a new strength"*

on his uniform.

It is three a.m., the brothel is shutting down, but the streams of coloured lights still flicker through the trees. The small group of sport-shirted men wander off into the darkness, giggling and drinking *clairin*, the cheap local rum. The young Creole girl lies quietly in the shrubbery, as though drunk or asleep. Not one of the men looks in her direction as they pass down the steps and into the road.

Antoine Alexandre is a professional guide, his patter rigid and well-rehearsed. "Give me three dollars," he says, "and I will show you Paradise." Impudence is an acceptable part of his charm. He is always to be found

near the Iron Market in Port-au-Prince, wearing a threadbare suit, two sizes too small, dusty shoes and no socks, a thin tie, the clasp high up, and a brown felt hat set stylishly at the back of his head. He speaks French, Creole, passable English and has learned Yiddish, he says, in order "to con the American tourists. *Verstehen?*"

A religious man, he attributes his learning to a study of the Bible. Cap Haitien, he explains, is the most elegant city in the Land of Beulah. In Cap Haitien, only 160 miles to the north, he promises living proofs that Haiti had not been the richest colony in the world for nothing. The plantation homes of d'Estaing and of Pauline Bonaparte, the gigantic Citadel and the Palace of Sans Souci, built by Haiti's greatest moral king, Henri Christophe — these were jewels, beyond compare. Antoine smiles and lifts his hands to the heavens. For a small down payment, he, Monsieur Alexandre, can arrange all this.

Driving slowly, in a rented car, we head northwards through the morning rush hour to Eden. There is little motor traffic — there are only 8,000 vehicles on the island — but crowds of marketers block the streets or climb on and off the brightly-painted buses, known as "tap-taps". The buses, little more than pick-up trucks, are surmounted with hand-painted signs saying, "Mission Speciale", "Toujours Edith" and "Dream Island Voyages". The northern mountains are visible in the distance.

It is good to leave Port-au-Prince, good to anticipate what the Director of Tourism had called "the enchanting countryside", good to walk among "the smiling and hospitable peasants". Three dollars is cheap for Paradise.

Up through the arid Artibonite Valley, the flat sheet of scrubland stretches out on either side as rough and crumpled as an elephant hide. In the distance, the tips of acacia and sisal are visible, bobbing furiously above the vast swirls of dust, like driftwood upon a flood. The road is lined with cracks and shallow craters. Most drivers, unwilling to chart a snaky course among the rubble, take to the packed dirt verge and for long distances the road is deserted, with small spot traffic jams on either side. The Government plans road tolls to gain revenue for their repair. Alexandre laughs. "They've done that before," he says, gesturing grandly toward the ancient road, "and behold — the new highway."

Beyond Gonaives, the rocky road



*"Faithful to his ideal,
he protects the helpless and
defends the oppressed"*

begins a hesitant, twisting ascent of the northern mountains. Here, the dust has settled, the air becoming sharp and cool. Shabby lean-tos dot the roadside. Every few hundred yards, bands of ragged children, their stomachs plump and distended, kneel in the road filling potholes with dirt and stone. At the sound of an oncoming car, they drop their stones and line the roadside like refugees. Rubbing their stomachs, they hold out their hands. One of them, an ulcerous waif, steps forward and says: "Please mister, my father, he gone away, my mother she crazy, give me one nickel, please."

Inevitably, famine has followed drought. Officials in Port-au-Prince think themselves fortunate as the famine has only affected the northwest — out of sight of the tourists. There, in the tiny wooden hamlets which straddle the road, mothers put their boney children up for sale. A Haitian child is worth approximately 3s. Few, if any, are sold. It's a bad market for Haitian children.

Throughout the northern mountains, the poinsettias and the flamboyán wilt for lack of water; the wild maguay, the aloes, the mango and the breadfruit trees hang limply down. The derelict shacks of the poor cling like old brown spiders to the mountainsides. Inside, when it rains, the peasants used to pray for Papa Doc; now, they pray against him. In one shanty, near Cap Haitien, an old black crone prays on the dirt floor. Above her, tacked to the wall, a crucifix and a small picture



"For the good of all, he has won the battle for peace"

of Papa Doc have been turned upside down. The old crone has upturned them as a punishment for resisting her prayers. Her family, she says, is starving, her husband has been out of work for three years. The week before, they drowned their youngest child. He was blind in one eye. The boy was four years old and weighed under 30 lb.

Now that most of the crops have died, the peasants eat milkstones, a soft white local stone, or dirt sprinkled with the juice of a lime. "In Haiti," says Alexandre, "herring shit is meat." Sometimes, they mix the dirt with the syrupy residue of sugar cane to form a kind of porridge. But not often. Sugar cane is scarce now.

"Is your family eating rats?" Alexandre inquires.

"No. No," she whispers. "There are none left."

Driving down the mountainside to Cap Haitien and the sea, the dust begins to rise like a great fog. On either side of the road the elegant mansions have fallen with the dust; only the huge stone portals remain, the iron gates padlocked still, protecting nothing. For the rest—the once fabulous city of Cap Haitien, the plantation homes, the mosaic palaces, Christophe's ebony court—of this, there is no sign. Alexandre's Promised Land is gone. Ahead the ragged town, the ridiculous frame houses, stiff and skeletal, lean together like schools of scarecrows cringing from the sea.

☆

The hotel stands in the hills above Cap Haitien. The southern view is of the town; the northern terrace overlooks the sea. It is dark and the temple tom-toms rumble far below in the town. A group of white-robed initiates pass the hotel at dusk; they will return at dawn, flushed and sweaty and will celebrate Mass before breakfast. One of

the two mulatto businessmen drinking at the hotel bar says he's seen three zombies that evening. No one seems particularly interested. He points to an old man working in the garden. "There, that one, he has no hope of death." The old man looks up, abstractedly, and continues to work in the garden.

The mulatto businessmen have been drinking since early evening. One of them, wearing Gucci shoes, explains he manufactures textiles. The other, a tall lank man in a silk suit, owns several coffee estates. Members of Haiti's diminishing Creole *élite*, they would, in any other country, occupy positions of influence and power. But, they are brown and live in a kind of netherworld of blame and blackmail, exiled among their own. The coffee planter lives in a mansion in Pétionville, but comes north once a month to oversee his properties. He has had an unfortunate year and curses the drought. Asked what the rich can do in Haiti to avoid another drought, another famine, he says he has not heard of a famine, but in any case, it would be mad to help the peasants. They refuse to help themselves.

"The drought is another matter," he says. "Although it is bad for coffee, it is beneficial in other ways. We are very overpopulated in Haiti, you know."

"What can we do?" says his companion. "The drought's the Government's concern. I'm in textiles."

"And besides," the coffee planter

mutters, "the Government is a brigand. Help the Government and you help a thief." He speaks softly, looking over his shoulder to the door.

In Haiti, there has always been much nationalism, but only a few selfless patriots. Men of business prefer the severities of the current regime, believing Duvalier's demise would disrupt their businesses. The coffee planter looks up from his drink. "It's the dumb who give," he snaps, "the imbecile who doesn't take." He looks out the window, abjectly.

Christophe's Citadel is visible in the distance. The businessman points it out with pride. Three thousand feet above sea level, the Citadel straddles a mountain-top. Twenty thousand Haitian peasants died dragging up its huge stone blocks and heavy cannon. Capable of housing 15,000 soldiers, it was built to withstand a siege of five years. Christophe secured his base and waited; the invasion never came.

The Citadel remains what it always was—a lump of stone in the wilderness. Built to no purpose, it serves none now—a fortress which never garrisoned a single soldier, nor fired a shot, repulsed an attack, or withstood a siege—a monument to megalomania. But Christophe raised his Citadel as surely as Duvalier will raise his Himalaya of corpses. A reminder of madness, a promise of more, they are the gestures of men at their wits' end.

"It is the eighth wonder of the world," the businessman says. "We

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Mix Gordon's with the crisp
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With the frosty fizz of lemon and soda,
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in a tall tinkling glass
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people find they're made for each other.



**GORDON'S FIZZ. Pour a measure of Gordon's over ice in a tall glass. Add a measure of lemon squash, fill with soda, and decorate with a slice of lemon.*

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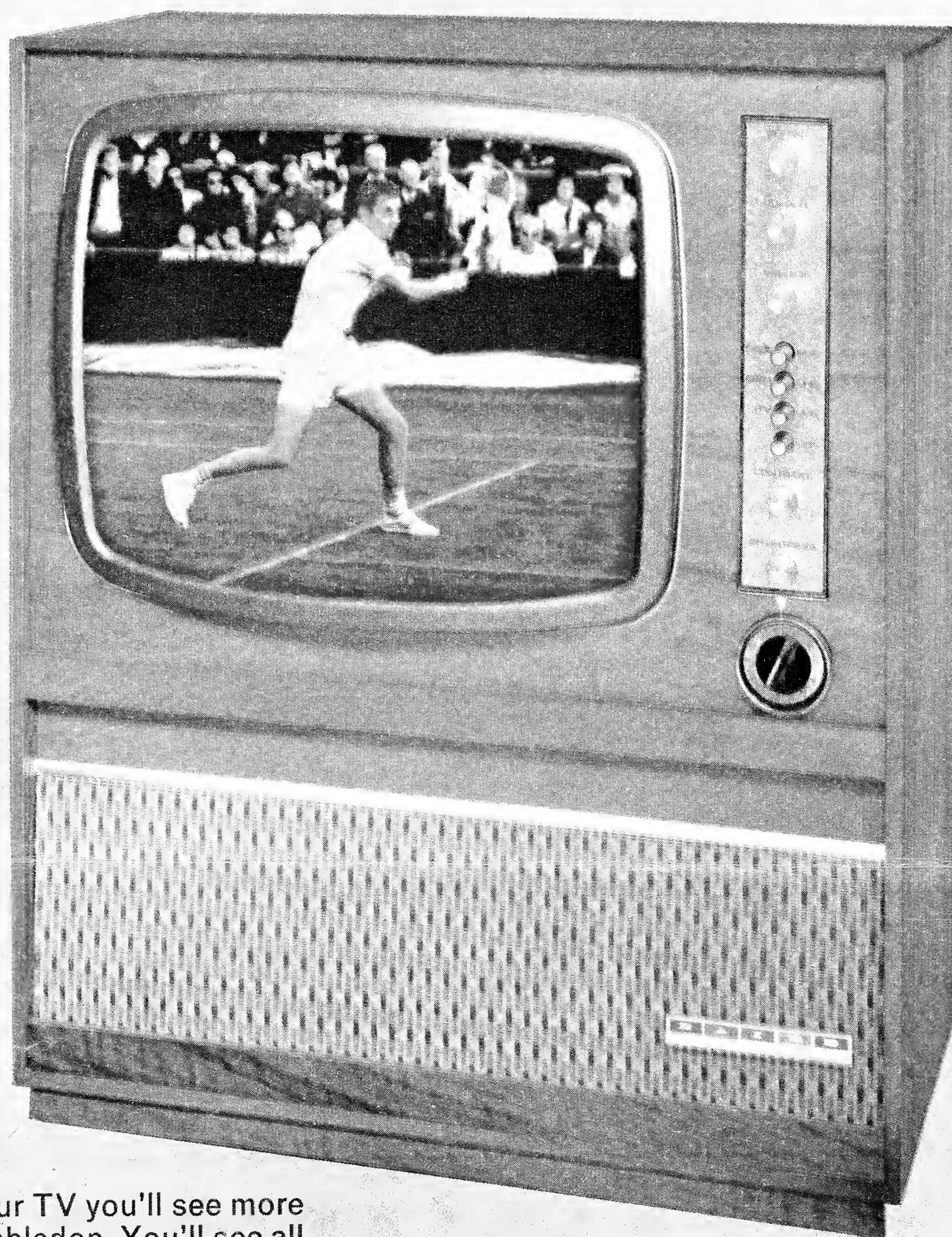
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Choose this magnificent Baird 19" colour Console. Sharp, true colour on BBC2. Vivid black-and-white on all three programmes. When BBC1 and ITV come out in colour (due later this year) it gets all their programmes,

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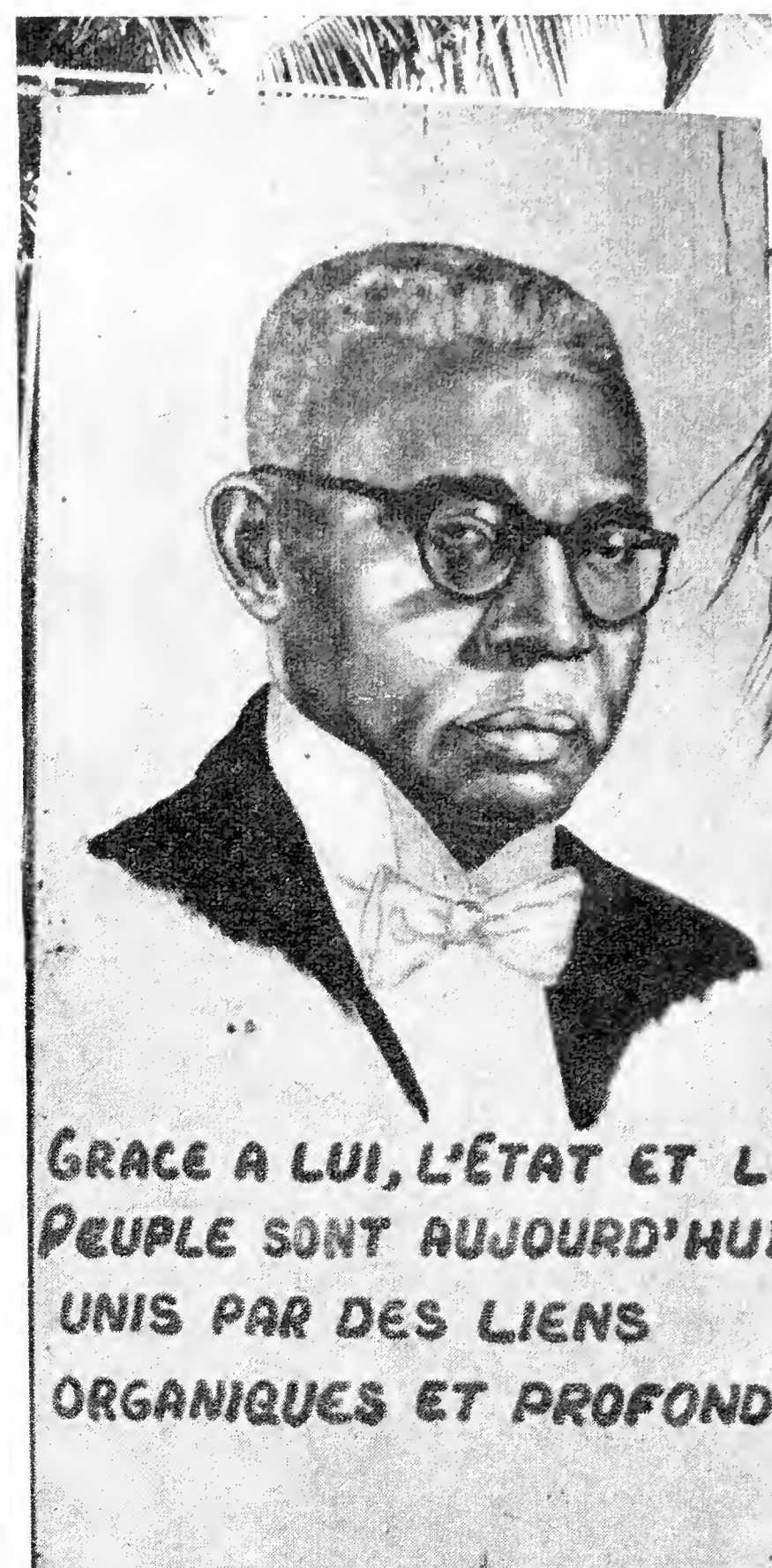
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The Reliable One

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GRACE A LUI, L'ÉTAT ET LE
PEUPLE SONT AUJOURD'HUI
UNIS PAR DES LIENS
ORGANISQUES ET PROFONDS

*"Thanks to him, the State
and the people are today united by
deep and natural bonds"*

Haitians are very, very proud of it."

They continue to talk in a desultory way – how the national football team has fared, the outcome of a local cock-fight, the lack of really first-rate tailors in Port-au-Prince. The hotel proprietor comes in to close the bar. He, too, is a mulatto of middle years. He washes up the glasses, putting them carefully away in the cabinet. He says nothing. The businessman in textiles talks fondly of his three-month tour of Europe the year before. He discusses the possibilities of living in Europe. Switzerland perhaps, for good. The coffee planter says he isn't sure. So much is at stake. "Why do you remain in Haiti?" he asks the proprietor suddenly. "You could make a fortune in Switzerland. A fortune."

The proprietor continues to put away the glasses. He has his back to the bar and doesn't turn round. "I wait," he says finally, in a low, angry voice. "I have waited 11 years. I have only one country. I wait for it."

The businessmen fall silent. Below, the lights are extinguished along the network of roads running down to the town. Almost immediately, the lights in the hotel snap off – the usual nightly power failure. The blackout lasts an hour. The hotel proprietor ignites a hurricane lamp and asks the businessmen to drink up. Conversations conducted late at night are looked on as suspicious.

"What time should we check out in the morning?" asks the man in the Gucci shoes.

"There is no check-out time in Haiti," says the coffee planter with a wan smile. He stares blankly into his drink.

They fall silent. The proprietor smiles and closes the bar.

Expedition to Haiti - 1931.

March 12	1 Army locker	\$ 8.50
	Lock for above (1)	2.50
March 13	Charge for binding two copies of Bulletin 135, Birds of Haiti for field use (2)	4.00
	5 sheets waterproof canvas 7 x 4 feet with grommets (3)	25.00
	Notebook papers (1000 sheets) ..	2.35
	Charge for \$900 in travellers checks (Thos. Cook and Sons)	4.50
	Ticket Washington to New York (4)	8.14
	1 Lower berth (5)	3.75
March 14	Excess baggage Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y. 300 lbs. at \$1.36 (6)	4.08
March 15	Station porter .....	.50
	(In the following account amounts paid for tips, subsistence, travel and similar expense, unless otherwise stipulated, in- clude cost for self and for Mr. F. C. Lincoln who accompanied me as assistant.)	
March 16	Lv. Washington via P. R. R. 1:00 a.m. Arr. New York 6:50 a.m. Station porters to Pennsylvania Hotel	1.75
	Hotel porters .....	.60
	Breakfast	1.80
	Camp equipment and supplies as per voucher (7)	75.93
	50 - 3 gr. capsules quinine (8)	1.25
	Pocket notebook paper .....	.15
	Lunch	1.45
	Dinner	5.50
	Subway fares .....	.30
March 17	Breakfast .....	.80
	Subway fares .....	.10
	Lunch	1.25
	Baggage transfer depot to hotel(	7.25
	Laundry (.....	1.05
	Room (March 16)) (9)	4.00
	Pressing Clothes (.....	1.00
	Telephone (.....	.20
	Hotel porter fees for handling baggage	1.25
	Transfer for self and baggage hotel to wharf	2.25
	Porterage on baggage at wharf .....	.25
		\$ 171.45

Brought Forward ... \$ 171.45

March 17	Lv. New York via S/S Ancon 4:00 p.m.	
March 18	Charge for deck chair	2.00
March 22	Arr. Port-au-Prince Haiti 7:00 a.m. Fees to stateroom, dining room, bath and deck stewards	23.00
	Transfer baggage through customs	2.25
	Transfer baggage customs to hotel	5.75
March 23	Cable to Washington (10)	3.52
	Taxi .....	.50
March 24	Wire cutting pliers	1.40
March 25	Room and board for self and Lincoln from lunch March 22 to breakfast March 25, 3 days at \$10.00	30.00
	Tip to waiters and maids .....	.80
	Lunch	1.20
	Lv. Port-au-Prince 8:50 a.m. Gasoline and oil	3.45
	Transportation in Mr. S. W. Parish's car without other charge than gas and oil. Arr. Cap-Haitien 5:15 p.m. Tip to baggage porters in Cap Haitien .....	.20
March 26	Meals and lodging for self, Mr. Parish and Lincoln from supper March 25 to breakfast March 26 at \$2.25	6.75
	idem for chauffeur (11)	1.25
	2 doz. oranges .....	.06
	Lv. Cap-Haitien 8:00 a.m. Tip to boy for watching car .....	.02
	Arr. Terrier Rouge 12:00 noon.	
March 31	Tip to servants at plantation	2.50
	Lv. Terrier Rouge 8:15 a.m. Tip to boy for watching car .....	.02
	Gasoline and oil	3.50
	" " "	1.60
	" " "	1.60
	Tip to boys used in hunting .....	.20
	Gunny sack of oranges .....	.30
	Bunch in Gonaives	3.90
	Arr. Port-au-Prince 8:30 p.m.	
April 1	Taxi .....	.20
	Napthalene 1 lb.) (12) .....	.20
	Shoe oil for field use(.....	.20
		\$ 267.82

Brought Forward \$ 267.82

April 3	3 blankets, 1 poncho (13)	12.86
	Camp supplies as per voucher (14)	15.82
	Charge for cashing travelers checks .....	.31
	" " " " " .....	.27
	" " " " " .....	.27
April 4	Groceries for field use as per vouchers 15-17 ...	50.42
	Postage .....	.20
April 5	Meals and lodging from dinner March 31 to lunch April 5 inclusive at \$10.00	50.00
	1 guest for dinner (18)	1.50
	Laundry from March 22 to date	7.15
	Tips at hotel	1.00
	Lv. Port-au-Prince 8:00 a.m.	
	Arr. Aux Cayes 3:00 p.m.	
April 6	Meals, lodging and supplies and garage (19).....	11.30
	1 wash basin .....	.35
	Services 1 boy 1 day .....	.80
April 7	For use of native hut for night .....	.60
April 8	Bread .....	.12
	Food for boy on trip to Corail and return .....	.20
April 9	4 panniers and camp supplies	2.80
	Use of house for 2 days .....	.80
	1 gunny sack .....	.20
	To assistance with packs on trail .....	.80
	For use of camp site .....	.60
April 10	6 porters for baggage at \$.40	2.40
April 11	Use of camp site .....	.40
	Meat .....	.95
	5 porters at .50	2.50
	Malanga .....	.08
	Assistance on trail .....	.40
April 12	Food and camp site .....	.40
	2 porters at .50	1.00
	1 porter .....	.70
	Plantains and malanga .....	.85
	7 porters from La Cour Z'Anglais to camp on Pic de Macaya at .60	4.20

\$ 440.07

	Brought Forward	\$ 440.07
April 15	Services of M. Déjour as assistant. April 4 to 17 inclusive 14 days at \$4.00	56.00
	Miscellaneous expenses paid on trail by M. Déjour	7.98
	One man 4 days at \$0.40	1.60
	One man 1 day at \$0.60 .....	.60
	Two men 10 days at \$0.60	12.00
April 16	Potatoes .....	.10
	Plantains .....	.10
April 17	Malanga .....	.12
April 18	Meat .....	.60
April 19	Groceries as per list (20)	9.33
	Porter service	1.80
April 20	Vegetables .....	.20
April 21	Laundry .....	.50
	Expenses of messenger with animals .....	.40
	6 days service for guide at \$0.60	3.60
	3 days service one man at \$0.40	1.20
April 22	12 porters at \$0.60	7.20
	Service of boy .....	.20
	For care of horses .....	.80
April 23	Food .....	.15
	Porter .....	.60
	Porter .....	.40
	Care of 2 horses at Bois Lecombe 14 days at .20 per day (animals worn out and left on way in to Macaya)	2.80
April 24	One pack saddle and pannier	1.00
	Service of 1 porter .....	.40
	Grass for pack animals .....	.90
April 25	Assistance with pack animals	1.00
	Services of 3 porters for 4 days at \$0.60	7.20
	Services of 3 porters for 3 days at \$0.60	5.40
	Services of 1 porter for 2 days at \$0.60	1.20
	Services of 1 porter for 2 days at \$0.40 .....	.80
	Services of 1 porter 1 day .....	.40
	2 pack animals from April 6 to 25 inclusive 20 days at \$1.00 (21 & 22) .	40.00
		<u>\$606.65</u>

		Brought Forward	\$ 606.65
April 25	Services of 2 men from April 6 to 25 inclusive		
	20 days at \$0.60	24.00	
	Grass for pack animals .....	.50	
April 26	2 pack animals April 6 to April 26 inclusive,		
	21 days at \$2.00 ... (25)	42.00	
	1 porter .....	.40	
	10 porters at \$0.50	5.00	
	Services of 4 men for 1 day at \$0.60	2.40	
	Tips .....	.25	
	Food for horses .....	.40	
	Transfer of outfit from camp Perrin to Aux Cayes in		
	auto truck	6.00	
	Arrived Aux Cayes 3:30 p.m.		
	Tips to baggage porter .....	.25	
	Rental on 6 pack and riding animals from April 5 to		
	26 inclusive, 22 days at \$1.00 each per day (24) ...	132.00	
	Subsistence for one assistant .....	.40	
	Tips .....	.40	
April 27	Food for camp use .....	.70	
	Replacement on saddle gear used during camp trip	2.00	
	Groceries	3.10	
	Medicines	1.00	
	Box .....	.10	
	Charge for cashing check .....	.27	
	Hotel bill from supper April 26 to Lunch April 27		
	inclusive (25)	13.60	
	Tips .....	.20	
	Transfer equipment hotel to wharf in Aux Cayes	1.00	
	Left Aux Cayes in launch 2:30 p.m.		
	Arrived Ile à Vache 4:00 p.m.		
	Fee to launch attendant .....	.40	
	Assistance in erecting camp .....	.40	
	Eggs, vegetables and fish .....	.30	
April 28	Vegetables .....	.20	
	Boy .....	.10	
	Laundry .....	.08	
April 29	Boy .....	.10	
April 30	One chicken, one dozen eggs, one dozen fish, 6 coconuts	.42	
May 1	Services of 3 men for 5 days at \$0.40	4.00	
	Boy .....	.20	
	Left Ile à Vache 10:00, arr. Aux Cayes 11:00		
	Fee to launch attendants .....	.80	
	Services of 1 man 6 days at \$0.60	3.60	
	Services of one man as interpreter and assistant		
	April 19 to May 1 inclusive 14 days at \$1.90 (26) ..	25.20	
		\$ 878.42	

		Brought Forward	\$ 878.42
May 1	Long distance telephone Aux Cayes to Port-au-Prince .....	.80	
	Lunch for three and chauffeur	4.05	
	Laundry	1.50	
	Transfer camp and collecting equipment wharf to hotel in Aux Cayes	1.00	
	Tips .....	.20	
	Left Aux Cayes by auto 3:00 p.m.		
	Arr. Port-au-Prince 8:30 p.m.		
	Tips at hotel .....	.40	
May 2	Charge for cable to New York	2.00	
	Charge for cashing travelers checks .....	.33	
	Taxi fares	1.30	
May 3	Taxi .....	.20	
	Postage .....	.30	
	Hire of auto for 1-1/2 hours at \$3.00	4.50	
	Taxi .....	.20	
	Groceries (27)	24.75	
	(Ford Sedan rented today at \$3.50 per day, gas and oil purchased from this time for use in this car)		
	3 gal. gasoline .....	.90	
	Charge for cashing checks .....	.51	
	Transportation for two men from Aux Cayes to Port-au- Prince with part of baggage	6.00	
	Transfer baggage from town to hotel	1.00	
	Wages for Audam Louisville from April 4 to May 4 inclusive 31 days at \$1.00	31.00	
	Miscellaneous expenses of Audam Louisville in official work	5.40	
May 5	100 feet 1/4 inch rope .....	.28	
	Tips .....	.10	
	6 gal. gasoline at \$0.30	1.80	
	Laundry	1.76	
May 6	Long distance telephone to Aux Cayes .....	.80	
	Developing and printing film	5.00	
	Hotel from dinner, May 1 to Lunch May 6, inclusive (Voucher lost)	63.50	
	Tips	1.00	
	Lv. Port-au-Prince 8:00 a.m.		
	4 gallons gasoline at \$0.40	1.60	
	Assistance in fording river in flood	1.40	
	Assistance in repairing ford and passing bad stretch in road	4.20	
May 7	Arr. San Juan, D.R. 6:00 p.m.		\$1,046.36

	Brought Forward	\$ 1,046.38
May 7	Hotel from Supper May 6 to breakfast May 7	5.55
	4 gallons gasoline at \$0.40	1.60
	1-1/2 qts. oil .....	.30
	Garage for night .....	.30
	Bread .....	.10
	Tips .....	.30
	Lv. San Juan 8:00 a.m.	
	Arr. Barahona 4:00 p.m.	
May 8	Camp supplies	4.00
	Tips .....	.20
	1 inner tube	2.00
May 9	Services of boy .....	.50
	Camp supplies	1.66
	Tips for handling baggage at dormitory and at cafe. (Subsistence without charge.)	1.80
	Water cans for camp use	1.00
	Left Barahona 7:00 p.m.	
May 10	Arr. Beata Island 2:00 p.m.	
May 15	Fees and tips at Beata	2.00
	Left Beata Island 5:00 p.m.	
May 16	Camp supplies and assistance at Puerta Caïman .....	.85
May 18	Arr. Barahona 2:00 a.m.	
	Charge for sailboat with 3 men May 9 to 18 inclusive for trip to Beata Island (38)	65.00
	Tips to sailors for handling camp gear during trip	2.00
	Camp supplies	3.32
	5 gallons gasoline at \$0.40	2.00
	Service on tires, battery etc. ....	.25
	1 inner tube	2.00
May 19	Laundry	1.25
	Tips	1.00
	Bananas .....	.05
	Lv. Barahona 8:45 a.m.	
	Arr. San Juan 5:00 p.m.	
May 20	5 gallons gasoline at \$0.40	2.00
	2 quarts oil .....	.40
	Garage .....	.30
	Hotel bill from supper May 19 to breakfast May 20	5.00
	Tips .....	.50
	Lv. San Juan 8:30	
	2 gallons gasoline at \$0.40 .....	.80
	Tips to native for watching car .....	.04
	Arr. Port-au-Prince 6:00 p.m.	
	Laundry	1.30
	Tips for handling baggage .....	.50
		<u>\$ 1,156.25</u>

Brought Forward \$ 1,156.25

May 21	Laundry	1.20
	Medicines	2.40
	6 gallons gasoline at \$0.30	1.80
	Tips .....	.10
May 22	Postage .....	.40
	Boy .....	.30
	Tips .....	.20
May 23	Laundry	2.15
	2 boys	1.00
May 24	Cable (official) (29)	9.45
	4 gallons gasoline at \$0.30	1.20
	2 quarts oil at \$0.35 .....	.70
	Postage .....	.15
May 25	Tips for service on car .....	.05
May 26	Excess fare for passage Port-au-Prince to New York for two; required to obtain passage of ordinary passage of \$52.00 government rate, carried on government transportation request	20.00
	Developing and printing photographs	5.00
May 27	Transfer baggage hotel to customs house	2.00
	Wharfage charges	3.65
	Tips to boy for watching car .....	.12
	Tips to baggage porter and transfer men .....	.40
	Charge for cashing travelers checks .....	.57
	Rental of ford sedan May 4 to 27, 23 days at \$2.50 (31)	57.50
	Hotel bill from May 20 to 27 inclusive, guest { charges (official) (28 a.a.b) }	70.00
	Pressing and laundry	4.15
	Tips	1.00
	Taxi hotel to wharf	2.60
	Left Port-au-Prince via S/S Ancon 2:00 p.m.	.30
May 28	Wireless to Port-au-Prince	3.25
June 1	Charge for 2 deck chairs	2.00
	Pressing clothes	2.00
	Tips to dining, stateroom and deck stewards	10.00
	Arr. New York 10:00 a.m.	
	Portage on baggage on customs and on piers (21 pieces)	2.35
	Ticket New York to Washington via B & O	8.14
	Transfer 10 pieces baggage checked to Washington at \$1.00 each (standard rate)	10.00
	Transfer hand baggage pier to ferry station	1.00
		<u>\$ 1,363.38</u>

Brought Forward \$ 1,383.33

June 1	Seat in pullman to Washington	1.88
	Tips to baggage porters	1.00
	Long distance telephone New York to Washington	1.40
	Lv. New York 1:05 p.m. via B & O	
	Lunch	1.50
	Pullman porter fee .....	.50
	Arr. Washington D.C. 6:15 p.m.	
	Excess baggage	<u>5.04</u>
		\$ 1,394.70

pliss

Shoe oil
water bucket

Dunnean

Travany Publique

M: gunk See Legation

no of guns.

Mag. O.P. Smith

Camp 7 ranch
Momo - Merriam on
trail to Sal Trou.

Find Parisian to Sal Trou.
Find Vexilis.

Dunnean house 2626
off 2777
where 2730

R. A. Trevelyan
Maine Association
P. and B.

Paul A. Beck. P. C. B.
Horn's Book 358 Broadway

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P. au. Prince

S. W. Parish
Splendid Hotel
Port-au-Prince

Capt. C. C. Roberts
P. O. box 524
Lagos, Liberia

Port-au-Prince
New Excelsior

Aux Cayes
Hotel Imperial
Madame Villadonnam.

Carl
Lieut. Porter

Aux Cayes
Erwan Publique, in charge of
road building across to junction.

From Camp Perrin & Camp
Avance go to Jonbe Cheval
to ~~Mange~~ Mt. Joffrand
to Sarrene Martin to
Les Cave, stay here first
night.

Les Cave to Des Barrires
to Monsieur Goudet. Camp
then Cast water.

Get more rock from
Pitil gmaur.

3	telescopes	2
4	chests . 3 large, 2 small	4
4	duffle bags	4
1	alcohol tank	1
3	suit cases	
1	hat box	
1	Trunk	
1	box	1
<hr/> 19		

cigarettes
sweet potatoes

rapadon

rice

Sweet cakes

{ biscuit

{ cassava

eggs

Soap

Water

~~eggs~~

~~cigarettes~~

~~potatoes~~

~~plantains~~

~~bread~~

~~honey~~

~~box~~

✓ Butter	2 cans
✓ Canned milk small	3 cans
✓ Canned Peaches	4 cans
✓ Apple sauce	1
✓ Syrup Log cabin	1
✓ oat Whf	3 cans
✓ Crackers	2 pkg.
✓ matches	1 carton
✓ brocants	
✓ onions	2 lbs.
✓ Crisco	2 cans
✓ Soap	1 bar
✓ lard	1 slab
✓ Salami Sausage	1
✓ Salt	1 can
✓ pepper	1 can
✓ Sugar	5 lbs.
✓ coffee	2 lbs.
✓ rice	4 lbs.
✓ Sardines	6 cans
✓ Kidney beans	3
✓ Baked beans	3
✓ Tomatoes	2

✓ corns

2 cans

2 Gunny Sack

✓ ~~etc~~ potatoes
brend

✓ Can of pine

✓ raisins

✓ Lima beans

2 cans

rum

✓ Sweet potatoes
flit

Sgt E. L. Metzler

U.S. M.C.O

Quantico

Marine flying field

1/4

~~Col cuts office~~
~~cable~~

~~bank.~~

photos room

~~Ford room~~

~~tailor night~~

~~Cheneyan night~~

~~Pan-R-R SS 11~~

presents

acmel
Tachonis ♀ 106.4 ^{5/5} 10.50 ♂ 106.4

mileage on car when noted
8440.

Rt. Rev. Harry Roberts Caram
D.D.
Port au Prince

Sarahona ^{5/5} 79.20
Tachonis 106.3 ♂ 105.8

Advance to Captain 6⁰⁰

for cans 1⁰⁰

Beata 5/11
 Microhyla ♂ 9:00
 109.8
 Margarops ♂ 9:15
 107.6

Eduardo E. Echavaria
 Calle Mercedes N° 63
 5/13 Santo Domingo

Margarops ♂ 8:30
 107.6
 Microhyla ♂ 8:15
 108.2

5/15
 Margarops ♀ 9:00
 103.9
 Microhyla ♂ 8:45
 108.8
 Antrachtharax ♂ 9:45
 108.0

Señor General Don
Manuel de J. Pérez Soza
Gobernador de Bahamas

M. M. Morillos
Legatini de la
República Dominicana

Bahamas
5/19

Lessee Scamp
Oafila Bahamensis

Lagoon ~~at~~ near Lagoon
Ribbon to West

mileage 8796
final " 9224

Maj. J. E. Davis
aviation U.S.M.C.

~~5/20~~ Purchases

5/20	✓	12 macontas	.60
5/23	✓	5 slave bracelets	7.00
	✓	2 white suits	14.00
5/25	✓	3 handkerchiefs	4.50
	✓	2 dorkies	1.00
	✓	1 lunch set	5.60
	✓	1 handkerchief	.80
5/26	✓	4 candlesticks	3.50
	✓	2 large bracelets	10.00
5/27	✓	3 woom bags	6.00
	✓	3 glass candle shades	12.00

~~Working outfit, mounted~~
~~Salt & pepper shakers.~~
~~food bags~~
~~duffle bag~~ ~~well~~
~~middle & 1 gal.~~
~~Coat.~~
~~Mothballs~~

Manhattan Surg. Supply
34th 8-90

L M P rain coat
Riding breeches, Abucumbri
trophies Mrs. L. & Mrs. W.
W.B.F.C. report to Blake
Proof
Write Myer when cherry blossoms
Columbian are coming
Blake re Biol. Soc.
Graf.

1074

Friedman
Quincy from Berlin
11 Kins.
Calman.

3/12/31 Rent (paid by check) 58.86

Trans. reg. SD 1215 New York
to Port au Prince 52.00

SD 1216 Port au Prince to N.Y. 52.00

3/12/31 Money advance from Southman 1158.89

April 5 Obtained from Knicker 300.00

" 6 " " " 100.00

Film 1

1-6 King's excavations, Terrain
Rouge, 3/28/31

Film 2

1-6 Fort la Bouque, Fort White
3/29/31

Film 3

1-5 Fort la Ance, Fort White
3/29/31

Film 4

1-2
3-4 Morn le Mammelles
5-6

3/20/31

Film 5

1-5 Giffard + Post Avance Apr. 6-7
6 Deron April 8

Film 6

1-6 Deron April 9

Film 7

1 Deron April 9
2-3 Bois la Combe April 10
4
5-6 below Des Barrires

Film 8

- 1-4 Below Desbarrière 4/10
5-6 above .. 4/11

Film 9

1. Hills at Desbarrière 4/11
2 Macaya base
3-5

- 6 Grand Colline 4/16

Film 10

- 1-2 Near fort Macaya 4/16
3 camp Macaya
4-5 Grande Colline
6 camp

1. pine 68 or 77 4/17

2

"

- 3 colline + Formon 4000 4/18

- 4 Formon

- 5 colline

- 6 godet

1-2

1-4

4/19

- 5-6 climate on side colline 4/24

Film 13

1-6 dle à Vacher 4/28/31

14

1-6 dle à Vacher 4/29/31

15

1-6 dle à Vacher 4/30/31

16

1-2 Camp dle à Vacher 5/1/31

3-4 South Slope below Tronim 5/5

5

"

6 nest bin of Palm Swift / acacia

77

1-6 Corral de los Indios

San Juan

5/8/31

18

1-3 desert Barahona

5/9

4-6 Beata

5/11

19

1-6 Beata

eggs least Jun, Willet 5/12

20

1-6 Beata

5/12.

Bantala -
Rogland Court Prix Paris
about 1926.

H. L. Hershey
17 Battery Place
New York
Ship to him by most
economical method
25 copies Bds of Harte's
~~Hold~~ of Preparer hold for his
order.

Mobil A or A F
Texaco Heavy

Film 21
1-6 Beata dd. 5/14/31

Film 22
1-6 Beata dd 5/15/31

Beast Inj

Film 23
1-6 Beata dd 5/15/31

Film 24
1-6 Beata 5/15/31

Film 25
1-6 Desert north of Bangalore 5/19

Film 26
1-3 Rio Yacura del Sur 5/19
4-5 Frontier Comandante 5/20
6 near Las Cañotas 5/20

Film 27
1-3 Source Camman 5/22
4-5 Texor Colony

From Cour d'Anglais go to
~~Grand~~ ~~Armill~~. ~~From there~~
(where we bought candle)
to Mornes St. Madame &
Desbarriere.

Market Friday at Loppino
half way to Jeremie.

Sanderson Antoine

Pic de Maccaya 4/16
Accipiter ♀ 107.6 9:00 ♀ 107.8

Kew Kew Kew 9:15
Microhyla montana ♂ 108.6

Spizella ♂ 9:30 109.5

Myadestes 10:00 108.0

4/17

When we leave the open
gardens sun-loving lizards
stay behind and we
enter now the balnearian
realm. Curious frog voices
come from very behind.
Except for the vibrant bird
life of the sun-bathed
tree tops we are now
so far as vegetation is
concerned in a Peruvian
wood when cold blood
has its advantages -
5500 large pines in rain forest
very steep
6500 long ridge of pine
broken below

6900 ft. open ridge from
back

4/19

Today Aug.

105.6

Lampyris chelidoni ♀ 108.0 ♂ 108.0

4/20

S. pindalis

♂

108.0

Myadestes

♂

108.0

4/24

Les Glaces

1980 at river camp

✓ for Hare
listonni

mosquito net

✓ 1/2 doz eggs

✓ 5 lbs min

✓ potatoes

bananas

~~meat~~

Plaisancemond Gélm
la Hôte % Jean Papinon
Jérémie
Lit bien Knos When on
nach Po an-P.

Aug. Vach 4/25
Rupinus ♀ 104.4
Lachonis 105.6 10.00
Phaen. polioceph. 107.2

9:00 4/27
Mynarchus 109.0 9:45
Phalacropt. pol. ♀ 110.2

8:00 4/30
Phaen. pol. ♀ 110.6

Saddles at Post Avanci
to be returned to Cayes.

Wear and tear on saddles
and Sacs de paille is
included in charge for
rent.

Travel expenses paid by
Seyour from money advanced
20 fr 50
Taxi in Port-au-Prince 1.00
Food for animals 7.40
Porter 1.50
Pack saddle 2.00
3 porters @ 2.50 7.50
~~19.90~~

Transportation for ~~self~~ self
~~and~~ ^{and} Andam Port-au-Prince
to Cayes

20.00

~~29.90~~

5 39.90
7.98

22
6
132

Advances by Dwyer to me	
Audum	gds 8.00
Salomon	2.50
Ton-ton	3.50
Charlaine	5.95
Hupson	4.00
Enens	2.00
on 3 animals at Caye	15.00
	<hr/> 40.95
	39.20
	<hr/> 80.85

Money advanced to Dwyer	gds 140.00
credit	80.85

Salary to Dwyer April 4 to 17	gds 59.15
inclusive 14 days @ 4.00	\$ 56.00
less advance gds 59.15 =	11.80
<u>due</u>	<hr/> \$ 44.20

	april	22	23	24	25
Alcusa		3⁰⁰			
Alcusa			2⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ ✓
Renessa ^{2⁰⁰}		3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ ✓
Francis ^{1⁰⁰}		2⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ ✓
Eneus		3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ ✓
Divenoir		3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ ✓
Anois ^{1⁰⁰}	^{1⁰⁰}	2⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ ✓
Meteliss ^{1⁰⁰}			3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ ✓
Pericles ^{1⁰⁰}				2 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁰ ✓
Boy					2 ⁰⁰ ✓
20 ~~~~~ 100 ~~~~~ 200					

- ✓ 2 horses at Bois lacombe
- ✓ to be 1 gourd ~~each~~ for the two ~~for~~ day. beginning April 10
- 2 pack saddles & sac de paille.
- ✓ 8 animals @ La Cour
- 8 Anglais - 2 gds per day
- not more than 4 gds at most.
- ✓ 4 Saddles
- ✓ 4 pack saddles
- 5 sacs de paille
- ✓ with Celmar, who is assisted by another man.

At Aux Cayes. 6 animals were obtained including 3 mules 3 horses. These were obtained through Poracene living near the market on the west side. Advance of 5 gds each was made in their names to the owners. Poracene knows who got this money.

Rent begins April 5, @ 5gds per day
10 gins gave receipts for
the animals which indicate
the amount of advance. Get
these receipts before paying
for the animals' r.

Receipts were given for
animals at Arbe Cages only.

✓ 1 horse and 1 mule were
obtained from ~~Pierre~~
Gutierrez Pierre

✓ Rent begins April 6 at
5gds per day.

✓ 1 horse & 1 mule at
Post advance were rented
April 6 @ 5gds per day
+ ~~from~~ The horse was rented
✓ from Zillea. The mule
from Amilca.

There are ^{two} a riding

M. De Tour

April 4,	advance	\$20.00
11,	" (20 gds)	4.00
14	" (20 gds)	4.00

4/4 De Tour \$4⁰⁰ per day -
4/4 Eldon 5 gds.
4/5 2 boys from Canyon 3 gds. -
4/6 2 boys from Post Advance 3 gds. -
4/9 1 boy from Devon 3 gds.
4/10 Two pack animals left at
Bois Laconbe where a man
will care for them for 1 month
per day.

Meliphagidae stands
Priniasidae abandoned with
Gymnorhina, etc in new family.
Pittidae, Philopittidae and
Xenidae in separate
supergroup equivalent to
Tyrannidae

March 27 ^{10.145} Turner Range
Laurencia 109.3

March 28 ^{9.45} ~~10.145~~
Dendroica chrysola 108.1

April 5
Fond-du-Negro 860 ft
April 6 ~~10.145~~
w/ft. Camp Perron 630 ft
Poste Avance 1350 ft.
~~Geoff~~ April 6-7
Seccion ~~Geoff~~ Geoffrard
2450 ft.

✓ Trogon	✓ parrot
✓ Blacicus	✓ Spindalis
✓ Columba squamata	✓ Loxigilla
✓ woodpecker	✓ Mniotilta
✓ Riccordia	
✓ Yellowthroat	
✓ Redstart	
✓ Coruba	

Donté

~~Place Du Rocher~~

Open clearing
2450 approx. good camp to
collect rain forest.

D. rosulatus ~~2~~ ^{4/8}

Secconi Deron 10:15 10:30

Tolmarchus 107.8 100. P. spirit

Todus angustirostris 105.7

Deron

4/9

Tanager

elevation

2050

~ 2900 ft.

High ridge covered with
pine

gray Kingbirds.

birds of thorn

rain forest all around

with one string ridge of

pine

Bois Pin la cadon

4/10
Bois ~~de Combe~~ Lacombe
3050 ft 4/11

Drs Barmus 3250
Slope above 3600
wonderful coffee
Z' Anglais La Cour Z' Anglais
Piccola ♂ 3:30 105.6
1860 ft

~~Dad Dad Gouge~~
M. Godet
Plaisimond Gelin
Misere

April 14
Macaya 4200 ft.
Lamprechtlin ♂ 10:00 105.0
Ti Madame Cando

March 12 Advance from Smithsonian \$1158.89

Just paid by S. d. by check 58.86

Trans. reg. Sd, 1215 New
York to Port-au-Prince 52.00

Apr 5. Obtained from Kruger 300.00

Apr 6. for personal use from
Kruger 100.00

change label on
Cursors from Nicaragua
to Mr. Munro.

Monsieur Stanislas Vincent

President of the
Republic of Haiti

✓ ~~Sent J.H.C. Van Reed~~
~~Bull 155~~

~~Have 25 copies Bull. 155~~
~~been sent to Colonel~~

Miss Edna Orr.
Senior Technician, Pan A.

Mr. Rhodes
Commissioner of Education
Bureau Indian affairs

Send Bull 155 to
Rege new foreign minister
and to Betchley

Western Baggage.

- ✓ 2 large locker trunks (hold)
 - ✓ 2 small " " "
 - ✓ 3 fibre telescopes (room)
 - ✓ 1 alc. tank "
 - 2 small bags. "
 - 2 large " (1 hold 1 room)
 - ✓ 1 bundle cots - hold
 - ✓ 2 suit cases room
 - ✓ 1 can ligands. room
-
- 16

Lincoln Baggage.

- 1 locker trunk Hold
 - 1 suit case room
 - 1 towel " "
 - 2 large bags. "
-
- 5

JEAN T. WIENER

venue King

Port au Prince

Haiti

J. H. C. VAN REED

GENERAL AGENT
PANAMA RAIL ROAD STEAMSHIP LINE
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

Pier 65, North River.



Sales and Service

HAITIAN MOTORS, S. A.
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

H. H. BETCHLEY,
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE 2379

Max Marin

H. PAULÉUS SANNON
SECRETAIRE D'ETAT
DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES ET DES CULTES.

J. DAALDER

ex. **CONSUL GÉNÉRAL DES PAYS-BAS EN HAÏTI**

ANCIEN PRÉSIDENT DU TRIBUNAL ARBITRAL D'APPEL

FRANCO-HAÏTIEN

with

PORT-AU-PRINCE

(HAÏTI)

with many thanks

Joachim

George William Cooper, M.D.

United States Navy

Wilhelm Buch.

PHARMACIE W. BUCH

Place de la Paix

Haiti.

Port-au-Prince

Port au Prince



1 3 4 5

1936

Washington, D.C.

March 12 1 Army locker 8.50
lock for above ① 2.50

March 13. Charge for binding two
copies of Bulletin 155, Birds
of Haiti for field use ② 4.00
5 sheets waterproof canvas
7 x 4 feet with grommets ③ 25.00
note book paper, 1000 sheets 2.35
Change for \$9.00 in Haiti
Chuck (Thos. Cook + Sons 4.50
Ticket Washington to New York ④ 8.14
1 brown berth ⑤ 3.75

March 14. Excess baggage Washington
D.C. to New York, N.Y., 300 lbs
@ \$1.36 ⑥ 4.08

March 15 Station porter 50.

March 16 Lv. Washington via P. R. R. 100 a.m.

On the following account amounts
paid for tips, subsistence, travel
and similar expenses, ^{unless otherwise stipulated} included cost
for self and for Mr. F.C. Lincoln who
accompanied me as assistant, 6332

63.57

March 16 Arrive New York 6:50 A.M.

Station porters to Peckayhanna Hotel 1.75

Hotel porters .60

Breakfast 1.80

Camp equipment and supplies as per voucher (7) 75.93

50 5gr. capsules Quinine (8) 1.25

pocket note book paper 15

Lunch 1.45

Dinner 5.50

Subway fares .30

March 17 breakfast .80

Subway fares 10

Lunch 1.25

Baggage transfer depot to hotel 7.25

March 16

50 ✓ Laundry 1.05

72 ✓ Room March 16 (9) 4.00

37 Pressing clothes 1.00

16 telephone 2.00

Transfer Hotel porter fees for handling baggage 1.25

167.20

168.95

March 17	Transfer for self and baggage hotel to wharf	2.25	167.20
	Portage in baggage at wharf	25	
March 18	Change for car chair	1.00	
March 22	Arr. Port-au-Prince, Haiti 7:00 a.m.		
	Fees to Stateroom, dining room		
	Bath and Deck stewards	23.00	
	Transfer baggage through Customs	2.25	
	Transfer baggage Customs to hotel	5.75	
March 23	Cable to Washington (10)	3.52	
	taxi	.50	
March 24	Wine cutting pliers	1.40	
March 25	Room and board for self and Lincoln from March 22 March 25		
	March 22 to breakfast March 25		
	30 days @ \$10	30.00	
	Tips to waiters and maids	.80	
27	March 27		
28	March 28		
31	March 31		
15	March 15		
2	March 2		
	Lunch	1.20	
	Left Port-au-Prince 9:50 a.m.		
	Gasoline and oil	3.45	
	Transportation in Mr. S. W. Parish car without other charge		
	Turn gas and oil		
	Arrived Cap-Haitien 5:15 P.M.		
	Tips to baggage porter in Cap-Haitien	.20	
		242.71	

242.77

March 26, meal and lodging for
self, Mr. Pouch and hunter
from supper, March 25 to breakfast

March 26 @ \$2.25 6.75

Breakfast idem for chauffeur (11) 1.25

2 dozen oranges .06

Lv. Cap. Hunter 8:00 a.m.

Tip to boy for watching car .02

Ar. Jervier Range 12:00 noon

March 31. Tip to servants at
plantation 2.50

Lv. Jervier Range 8:15 a.m.

Tip to boy for watching car .02

Gasoline and oil 3.50

" 1.60

" 1.60

Tip to boys used in hunting 20

gunny sack of oranges .30

branch in Gonaïmes 3.90

Arr. Port-au-Prince 8:30 p.m.

April 1 Taxi 20

naphalene 1 lb } (12) 20

Shoe oil for field use } 20

265.07

265.87

April 3. 3 blankets ~~@ 5.00~~ } (13) 12.86
1 poncho

Camp Supplies as per
voucher (14) 15.82

Charges for cashing
travelers checks .31

" .27

" .27

April 4 Groceries for field use (15-17)
As per vouchers (16) 50.42
postage (17) .20

April 5. Meals and lodging from
Dinner March 31 to lunch

April 5 inclusive @ 10.00 50.00

1 guest for dinner (18) 1.50

laundry from March 22 to date 7.15

Tips at hotel

for port and laundry 8.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. 1.00

April 6 meals, lodging & supplies (19) 11.30
and garage

1 wash basin .35

sewer 1 boy 1 day .80

April 7. For use of motor hut
for night .60

417.92

42
59
24
21
4

417.92

April 8. bread

.12

food for boy on trip to Coral
and return

.20

9 4 porters and camp
supplies

2.80

~~bedding~~ use of houses

.80

food 12 days

1 gunny sack

.20

10 assistance with packs on
trail

.80

10 16 porters ~~for~~ for baggage
@ \$.40

2.40

7 for use of camp site

.60

11. use of camp site

.40

meat

.95

5 porters @ 50

2.50

Malanga

.08

Assistance on trail

.40

12 food and camp site

.40

2 porters @ 50

1.00

1 porter

.70

plantains + malanga

.85

433.12

22
91
23
34

437.07

433.12

April 12 7 portes from La Cour 2' anglaise
to Camp au Pic de Maraya
@.60

4.20

April 15. Services of M. Déjourn
as assistant April 4 to 17

inclusion 14 days @ \$4.00 ~~14~~ 56.00

→ one man 4 days @ .40 1.60

" " 1 day @ .60 .60

two men 10 days @ ~~2.00~~ .60 12.00

April 16. potatoes .10

plantains .00

17 malanga .12

18 meat .60

19 groceries as per list ~~20~~ 9.33

Porter service 1.80

20 vegetables .20

21 laundry .50

Expenses of messengers with
animals .40

6 days service for guide
@ \$.60 3.60

miscellaneous expenses paid on
trail by M. Déjourn 7.98

532.25

15
62
42
13
5

532.25

April 21. 3 days service 1 man
@ 40

1.20

22. 1 1/2 porters @ .60

7.20

Service of boy

.20

for care of horses

.80

23. food

.15

1 porter

.60

1 porter

.40

Care of 2 horses at
Bois la Combe 14 days @
20 per day (animals
worn out and left on
way into Macaya)

2.80

24. On pack saddle and
pummier

1.00

Service of 1 porter

.40

Grass for pack animals

.90

25. Assistance with pack
animals

1.00

Services of 3 porters for
4 days @ .60

7.20

Services of 3 porters for
3 days @ 60

5.40

561.30

10

55

31

6
5

561.50

Services of 1 porter for 2 days
@ .60

1.20

Services of 1 porter for 2 days
@ .40

.80

Services of 1 porter 1 day

.40

2 pack animals from April

6 to 25 inclusive 20 days

@ \$1.00

(21 + 22)

40.00

+

Services of 2 mules from
April 6 to 25 inclusive

20 days @ .60

24.00

grass for pack animals

.50

26. 2 pack animals April 6

to April 26 inclusive, 21 days

@ 2.00

(23)

42.00

1 porter

.40

10 porters @ ~~.50~~ 50

~~5.00~~

Services of 4 men for

5.00

1 day @ .60

2.40

litters

.25

food for horses

.40

Transfer of outfit from

Camp Perrin to Aux Cayes

in auto truck

6.00

684.85

5
38
24
18
6

684.85

arrived Aux Cayes 3:30 P.M.

Tips to baggage porters .25

Rental on 6 pack and riding animals from April 5 to 26 inclusive

22 days @ \$1.00 each

per day

(24) 1.32.00

Subsistence for one

assistant

.40

tips

.40

27.

Food for camp use

.70

Replacement on Saddle

glen used during

Camp trip

2.00

groceries

2.10

medicines

1.00

box

.10

Charge for cashing check

.27

Hotel bill from supper April

26 to Lunch April 27 inclusive

(25)

13.60

Tips

.20

840.17

17

41

20

14

8

840.17

Transfer equipment hotel
to wharf in Aux Cages 1.00
left Aux Cages in launch
2:30 P. M.

Arrived at a Vaghe 4⁰⁰ P. M.
Fee to launch attendant .40
Assistance in erecting camp .40

28 eggs and vegetables & fish .20
1 vegetable .20

Boy .10
Land dry .08

29 Boy .10

30 one chicken, one dozen
eggs, one dozen fish
6 coconuts .42

May 1 Services of 2 men for
5 days @ .40 4.00

Boy
left at Vaghe 10:00 arr. Aux Cages 11:00 .20
Fee to launch attendant .80

Services of 1 man 6 days
@ .60 3.60

Services of one man
as interpreter and assistant
April 18 to May 1 inclusive
14 days @ 188 (26) 25.20
876.97

17
39
16
7
8

876.97

Long distance telephone Aves
 Cages to Port au Prince .80
 lunch for them and chauffeur 4.05
 laundry ~~1.50~~ 20
 transfer camp and collecting
 equipment wharf to hotel in
 Aux Cages 1.00
 left Aux Cages by auto 2:00 P.M.
 Arr. Port au Prince 8:30 P.M.

Tips at Hotel 40
 May 2. Charge for cable to New York 2.00
 charge for cashing travellers checks 33
 taxi fares 1.30

3 taxi 20
 4 postage .50
 hire of auto for
 1 1/2 hours @ 3.00 4.50

Taxi 20
 groceries (27) 24.75

(Ford sedan rented
 today @ 2.50 per day.
 gas and oil purchased from
 this time for use in this car)

918.70

20
 57
 28
 11
 9

918.70

.90

.51

3 gal gasoline
Charge for cashing checks
Transportation for two men
from Aux Cayes to Port-
au-Prince with part
of baggage

6.00

Transfer baggage from
train to hotel

1.00

Wages for Audam household
from April 4 to May 4

inclusive 31 days @ \$1.00 31.00

Miscellaneous expenses of
Audam household in

official work.

5.40

May 5 100 feet 1/4 inch rope

.26

Tips

.10

6 gal. gasoline @ 30

1.80

laundry

1.76

6. long distance telephone
to Aux Cayes

80

Developing and printing film

5.00

Hotel from dinner, May 1 to

lunch May 6, inclusive (29)

63.50

The Port au Prince 8:00 a.m.

1.00

Tips

1037.73

13
37
37
13
10

1037.73

4 gal gas. C40 1.60
 Assistance in fording
 river in flood 1.40
 Assistance in repairing ford
 and passing bad stretch
 in road 4.20

~~7 Hotel for night~~
 Arr San Juan D.R. 6⁰⁰ P.M.

7 Hotel from supper May 7
 to breakfast May 8 5.55

4 gal gas @ 40 1.60

1 1/2 qts oil 30

Garage for night 30

Bread 10

Tips 50

W. San Juan 8⁰⁰ A.M.

Arr Barahona 4⁰⁰ P.M.

8. Camp supplies 4.00

Tips .20

1 inner tube 2.00

9 services of boy 50

Camp supplies 1.66

1061.64

14
 56
 31
 6
 0
 1

186164
 1.60

Tips for handling
 baggage, at dormitory
 and at cafe.
 (Subsistence without
 charge.)

Left Barahona 7:00 P.M.
 10 Exp. Beata d.d. 2:00 P.M.
 17. Water cans for camp us. 1.00
~~15 Lumber~~

15. Fees and tips at Beata 2.00
 Left Beata d.d. 5:00 P.M.

16. Camp supplies and
 assistance at Puerto Caiman .85

18. Arr. Barahona 2:00 A.M.
 Charge for sailboat with
 3 men May 9 to 18 incl
 for trip to Beata d.d. (30) 65.00

Tips to sailors for handling
 Camp gear during trip 2.00
 Camp Supplies 3.32
 5 gals gasoline @ 40 2.00
 services on tires, battery etc. 2.50

1139.66

16
 26
 19
 13
 1
 1

1139.66

one inner tube

~~12.50~~

May 19 laundry

1.25

Tips

1.00

bananas

.05

Lv. Barahona 8:45 A.M.

Arr. San Juan 5:00 P.M.

20. 5 gals gasoline @ 40

2.00

2 qts oil

40

garage

30

Hotel bill from supper May 19

to breakfast May 20

5.00

Tips

50

Lv. San Juan 9:30

2 gals gasoline @ 40

.80

Tips to native for watching

car

.04

arr. Port-au-Prince 6:00 P.M.

laundry

1.30

Tips for handling luggage

.50

21. Laundry

1.20

Medicines

2.40

6 gal. gasoline @ 30

1.80

1160.20

20

52

30

6

1

1

+

1160.20

Tip	.10
22 postage	.40
boy	.30
tips	2.00
23. Laundry	2.15
2 boys	1.00
24 cable (official) (31)	9.45
4 gal. gasoline @ 30	1.20
2 qts oil @ 35	.70
postage	.15
25 Tip for server in car	.05
26 Excess fare for passage Port-au-Prince to New York for two; required to obtain passage of Ordinary passage of \$52 govt rate Carried on govt transport request	20.00
Developing and printing photographs	5.00
27. Transfer baggage hotel to customs house	2.00
wharfage charges	3.65

1206.55

25
35
26
10
2
1

1206.55

Tip to boy for watching car .12

Tips to baggage porters and transfer men .40

Charge for carrying trawlers checks .57

Rental of Ford Sedan May 4 to 27 23 days @ 2.50 (32) 57.50

Hotel bill from May 20 to 27 inclusive } 70.00

Guest charges (offered) } (33a b) 4.15

Pressing and laundry } 1.00

Tips 2.60

Taxi hotel to wharf .30

Left Port au Prince via S.S. America 2:00 P.M.

May 28 Workers to Port au Prince 3.25

June 1 Charge for deck chairs 1.00

Pressing clothes 2.00

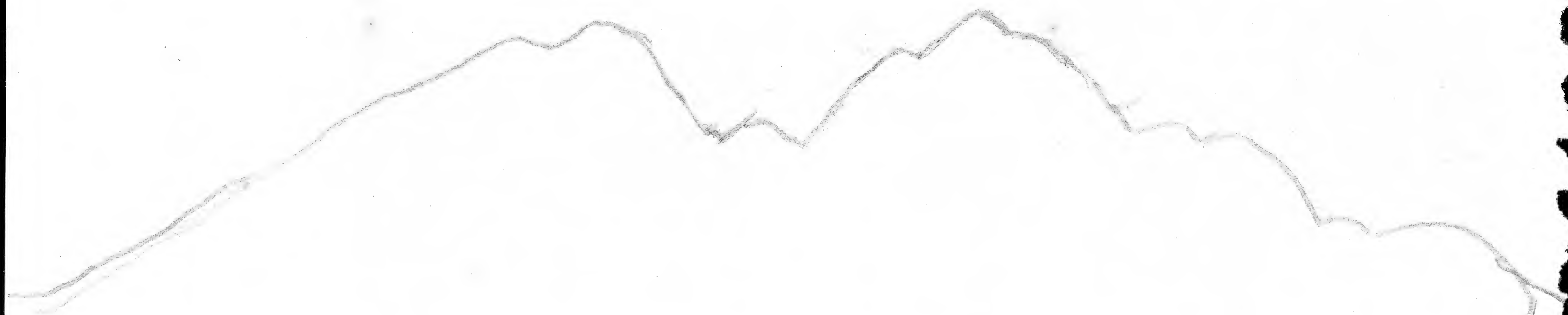
Tips to dining stateroom and deck stewards 10.00

Arrive New York 10:00 A.M.

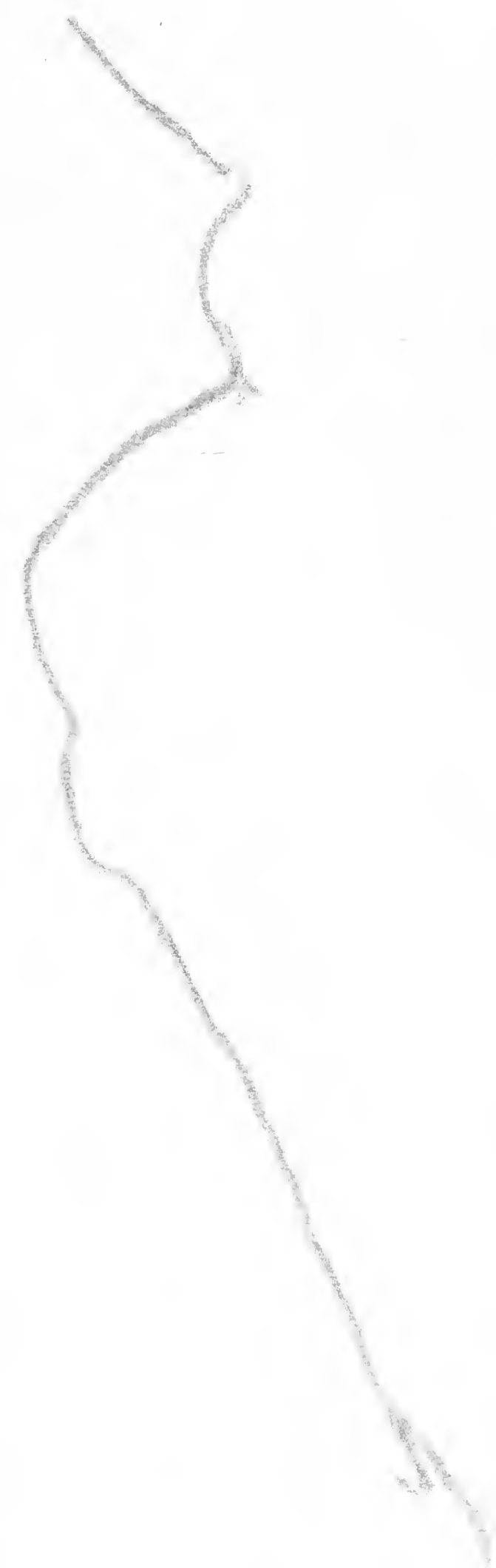
Portage of baggage on Customs and on pier (21 pieces) 2.35

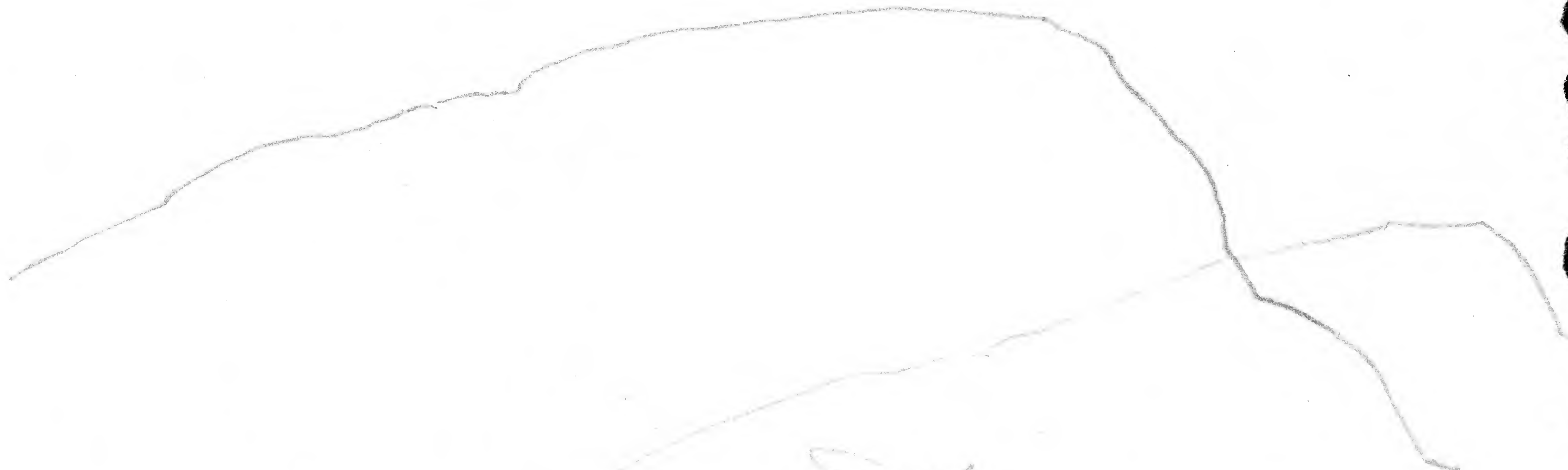
Ticket New York to Washington via B+O. 8.14

Transfer 10 pieces baggage checked to Washington @ $\$1.00$ each (Standard rate)	10.00
Transfer hand baggage given to Berry Station	1.00
Seat in Pullman to Washington	<u>1.88</u>
Tips to baggage porters	1.00
Long distance telephone New York to Washington	1.40
Lv. New York, 10:50 P.M. via B & O.	
Lunch	1.50
Pullman porter fee	.50
Arr. Washington, D.C. 6 ¹⁵ P.M.	
Excess baggage $\textcircled{38}$	5.04



From the Southeast
East





From Southwest

Dictionnaire géographique
 et Administratif Unversal
 D'Haïti
 ou Guide Général en Haïti
 par
 S. Rouzière
 (Preface dated 1891)

hold
 5 trunks (Liner)
 1 bag
 1 roll colts

15
 12

 30
 15

 180
 125

 305

IF NOT DELIVERED IN FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE

PORT-AU-PRINCE

HAITI

Dear Mr. Wetmore

In case I should
not call for you before
6.30 PM, directions for
reaching my house
will be found on the
reverse.

Yours sincerely,
Logan

May 26 - '31.

N

PETIONVILLE ROAD

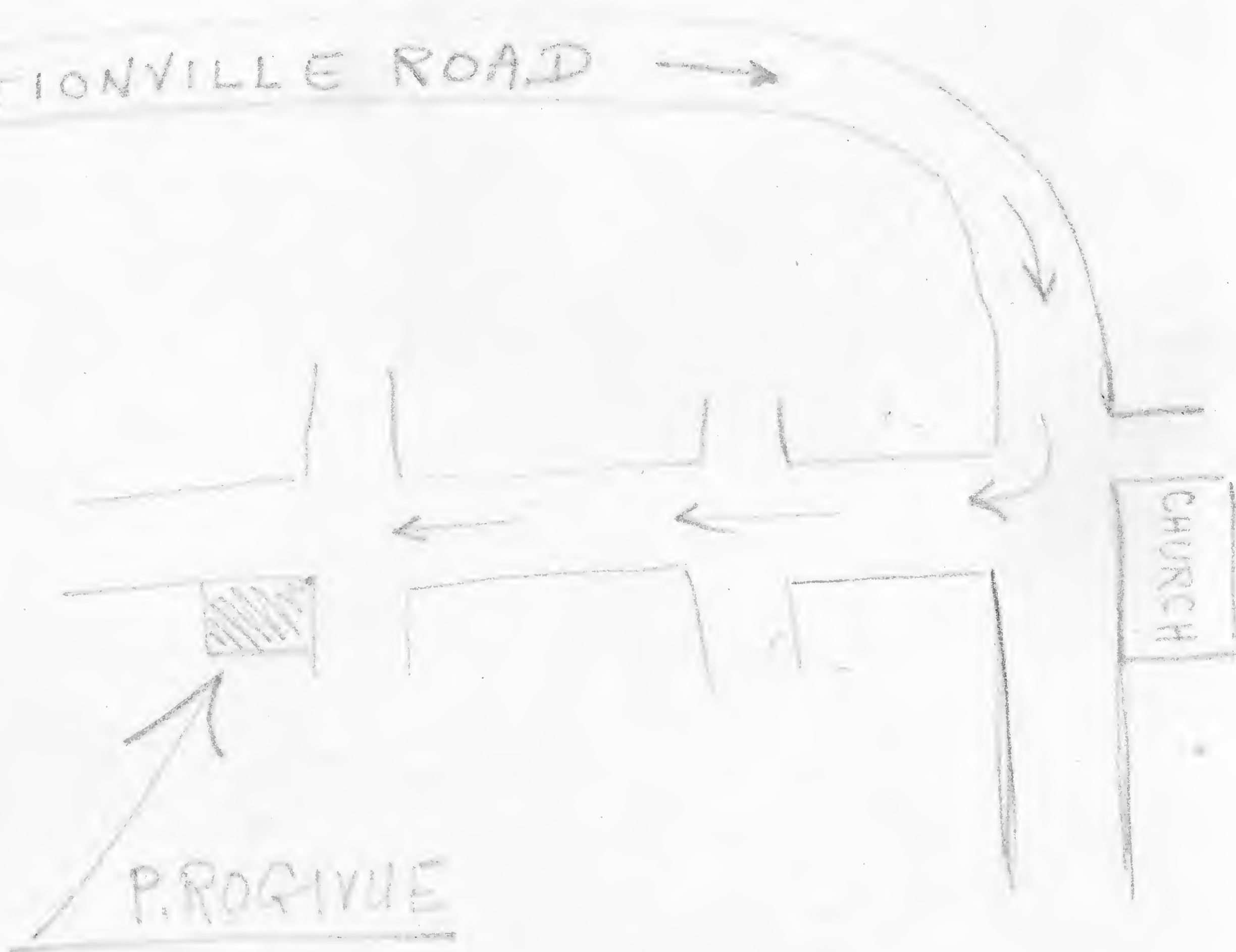
W

E

CHURCH

P. ROGIVUE

S



5/21/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 15, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Mr. Caemmerer of the Fine Arts Commission called on the phone this morning and stated that the Bicentennial Committee had decided to request approval to lower the partitions in the Art Gallery to nine feet in order that the Mural decorations on the walls would be open to plain view. He stated that they had the assurance of funds ample to cover this work, and that they would appreciate an early assignment of space, in order that the artists might begin work. He was informed that in view of the fact that there were requests in addition to their own for space during 1932, that probably no assignment would be made until the whole question could be studied and a determination made as to all needs. It was pointed out that you would return on June 2, and that, if possible, we would prefer to delay the whole matter until that time, since you were on one of the Committees dealing with this subject and had given the whole matter a great deal of thought. He stated that Mr. Moore would probably be down to see Dr. Abbot next week to discuss the whole subject with him, but that it might be possible to delay an assignment of space until your return.


Mr. Caemmerer was asked whether in the lowering of the partitions, there would be any desire on the part of the Bicentennial Commission to submerge the National Gallery of Art, and he was informed from our standpoint that this would be a very serious matter. He was unable to give a reply to this question, but indicated that undoubtedly they would not wish to submerge the National Gallery, since part of the plan back of this exhibit would be to boom the National Gallery.

Mr. Caemmerer asked whether any definite assignment of space had been made in the New Building to any one else, and he was informed that no assignment had been made. He stated then that Colonel Grant had requested the foyer for this period, and I told him that certainly such a request had not come to my

attention. He stated that the present plan was to have two exhibits in the Natural History Building, the one in the foyer relating to the City of Washington, the one in the Art Gallery and Rotunda relating to Washington, the man.

In your letter to Dr. Abbot of May 3, you state - "As to the National Gallery space, unless a special exhibit of paintings that is entirely desirable is planned, I do not favor making any change in our present arrangement." I am wondering what your attitude would be toward the reducing of these partitions to nine feet during the period of the Bicentennial, and whether if a desirable arrangement of paintings is arrived at which does not in any way interfere with the National Gallery, you would approve reducing the partitions. From present appearances, this will apparently be the question which the Museum must answer.

Yours very truly,


J. E. GRAF,
Associate Director.

jeg:mgs

30
175
4
680

1929 Park Road,
Washington, D.C.

May 10, 1931,

Dear { Wetmore,
Lincoln:

Your letter of the 3^d, announcing more or less negative results of your mountain trip, was received on the 7th, and the envelope with a U. S. airmail stamp on it is now on its way (with a mess of other stamps) to Jack Gordon.

Before going farther I will say that I left my fountain pen at the office and am trying to write with one that is out of order. So that's that.

This bulletin is to be brief, + mentioning only a few facts.

Some time ago we got about 600 birds from Holt, and a few days ago we got about 1050 more, including a number of good things, with several species and genera of Caprimulgidae. Both lots have only tags, with field numbers, and we can't catalogue them until Holt returns, probably next month.

Fleming dropped in yesterday and will be here for a day or two more, then on to Phila for the mammal Soc. meeting. There is said to be a weird fight due on the subject of poisoning coyotes + other animals by the Biol. Surv. + Fleming wants a ringside seat.

Miss Dorothea M. d. Bate of England dropped in the other day and wanted to see some live Amer. birds. First + foremost on her list was the hummingbird.

Friedmann told her where she could go, with some chance of finding this species, but I jockeyed him into a tight corner so that he had to offer to take her out yesterday. She must be 50-60 years old + has no sex appeal. Friedmann said later that he would give me the choice of weapons.

On Friday night Warmbath gave a lecture: clipping enclosed
Michelson is dead: clipping enclosed.

I started to accession + catalogue 36 Zoo birds the other day + found the skeletons (King Vulture, pelican, flamingos, etc.) were in every case unsexed. I called Friedmann's attention to it + he went to see Mirquet about it. The latter said no one had ever said anything to him about sexing the birds + he didn't know how to do it. Friedmann drew some diagrams + explained how to distinguish the ♂ from ♀. If Mirquet had been dealing with fleas (clipping enclosed) he would have had real trouble.

Spencer Trotter died recently.

I have read page proof of check-list down to + into the vireos.

A Biol. Soc. Proc. paper was issued the other day + there will be another one out shortly, both to be paid for by the authors.

On the morning of the 16th I expect to start with a sister for Cold Spring, N. Y. + meet another sister +

my brother, to hold a family reunion, the first in 23 years & probably the last. I will make my annual try for a Lawrence's Warbler at the same time, but I only expect to stay a few days this time.

About two weeks ago Dr. Julia Green was out in her car with a lady friend. The friend had that day received her driver's licence & was at the wheel. When they got in front of my house the friend got into a panic about something or other, abruptly changed her course and headed into my hedge and mowed down about 4 feet of it. It will never look the same again and I shall have to have about \$75 worth of stone work put along the front of the yard to even things up.

Some time ago I sold my set of the Auk for \$153, to the Univ. of Florida, and I am about to sell \$30 worth of Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club (lacking vols. 1+2), A.O.U. Check Lists & Auk indexes to the same institution.

A fellow from Waynesburg, Pa., was at the Museum recently, and I asked him if he knew J. Warren Jacobs. He said he knew him very well, and that some lawyers enshrouded Jacobs' business away from him a couple of years ago, and as Jacobs has a family

Oberholser left Friday (unlucky day) for a trip somewhere for 2-3 weeks, but it is probably a secret mission as he did not divulge any information about his destination.

Of 10 children he has had a tough time trying to get along recently.

Two or three weeks ago I developed dropsy in my ankles, but it does not seem to be as bad now as it was at first.

You will see a great change in the appearance of the blocks between 9th + 10th streets + the Museum and Pa. Ave. about two of the blocks of buildings have been torn down, and they are rapidly leveling the rest. All of this leveling process is said to have resulted in throwing a large number of rats on the town, and the papers have been commenting on how to get rid of them.

Now, for the love Mike, get two or three new genera of birds before you come back. There ought to be the counterpart of Cyanolimnas, etc., lurking in some restricted spot down there, and it's up to you fellows to find them.

Casey Wood writes me that his address, until further notice will be Park Hotel, Vitznau, Switzerland.

The May meeting of the Baird Club was called off. Too many ~~and~~ members away or having other engagements.

There may be other news, but I have forgotten it,

yours, etc.,

Charles W. Richmond.

5/21/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 9, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I have received your letter of May 3, and have also had an opportunity of reading your letter of the same date to Dr. Abbot. Your radio relating to space for the Bicentennial was received a couple of days before. Needless to say your opinions regarding space for the Bicentennial are very welcome and they agree absolutely with the opinions here. It begins to look as if this whole matter will not come up again before your return, which will be very welcome as far as we are concerned.

The Bicentennial Commission has not supplied me with the information they promised at an early date nor have they approached any one here regarding space, in spite of the fact that they appeared to be in a very great hurry at the time of their visit, and indicated that they could not possibly await your return before obtaining a definite assignment of space. It may be that Mr. Goldsmith's estimate of the cost of changing or eliminating partitions in the Art Gallery and then restoring them at the close of the Bicentennial has had a dampening effect. Certainly, they have given no indication of being willing to spend much money, and unless they are willing to pay the cost of any changes made, they will not be able to expect much cooperation from the Museum, since our funds during 1932 will be entirely inadequate for our own work.

In case the members of this Commission make a move before your return, they will be dealt with kindly but firmly on the basis of your letter. Even the rotunda question is still up in the air, since the Secretary of the Navy indicated in his letter that he would give his consent to the removal of the Naval exhibit if it were stored in the building where it now is. The members of the Bicentennial Commission were informed of this, and it was pointed out

that storage of this exhibit in the Natural History Building appeared to be impossible at this time, since our own material is stacked in the corridors at the present time, and there are no vacant rooms which can be utilized.

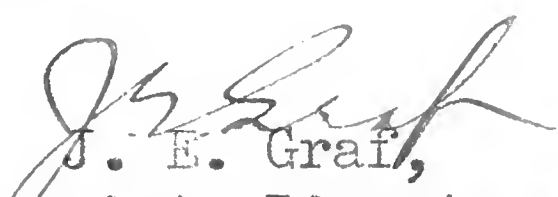
Preparation of the Plan of Operations is proceeding rapidly and has been called for by Dr. Abbot on June 1st. It has been necessary to cut down the estimates for Furniture and Fixtures rather drastically, since the Division of Biology alone requested equipment several thousand dollars over the total appropriation for the Museum. In their estimate was included items for storage cases totaling about \$17,000 for the new Mammal Gallery. I have talked this matter over with Dr. Stejneger, and at present, it looks best to ask for this item in the First Deficiency, since it will be impossible to equip the Mammal Gallery without practically stopping all progress in other branches of the Museum for a year. This matter, of course, can be decided finally when you return.

Efficiency ratings have been prepared and are now before the Board of Review for consideration.

Dr. Abbot has called for Preliminary Estimates on June 1st, and the preparation of these items are now going forward in line with the list which you prepared. Statements in the newspapers relative to the deficit are appearing from time to time, and it appears certain that any request for increased appropriations will have very difficult sledding. Funds for buildings will be held to a minimum, and for this reason, it will be necessary to keep an eye on the appropriation for the extension to the Natural History Building. As much information as possible will be collected on this subject so that it will be available for your consideration as soon as you return.

From your letters, it appears that you are meeting with complete success in the collection of specimens in Haiti but that you are having to work for everything you get. Field workers often complain that it is a difficult matter to convince any one of the hardships they are compelled to face, but this should not be true in your case, since you are undoubtedly having your troubles. I hope that your good fortune in the collection of specimens will continue.

Yours very truly,


J. E. Graf,
Associate Director.

jeg:mgs

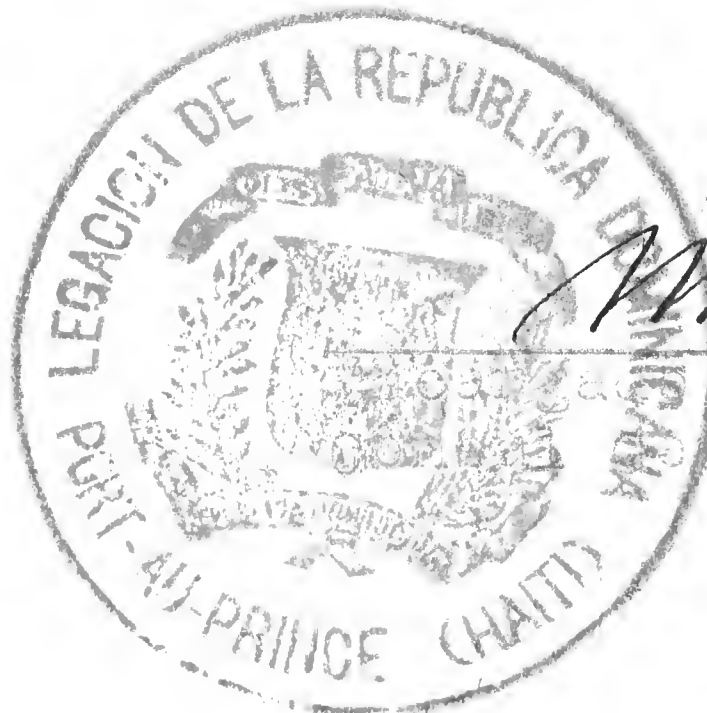


CONSULADO GENERAL
DE LA
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.
PORT-AU-PRINCE,
HAITI.

P A S A P O R T E.

El que suscribe, Encargado de Negocios y Cónsul General de la República Dominicana en Haití, concede este pasaporte especial a los notables hombres de ciencias norteamericanos, señores, Drs. Alejandro Wetmore, Frederick C. Lincoln y S. W. Parish, quienes se dirigen a la República para efectuar estudios científicos, por tanto suplica a las autoridades no le pongan impedimento alguno para su entrada en el país, sino que por el contrario lo ayuden y protejan y le presten su concurso en caso necesario por la alta misión científica que los lleva allí.

Port-au-Prince-3 de Mayo de 1911.



M. M. Morillo
Encargado de Negocios y Cónsul General.

graf

Tentative agreement Bicentennial
exhibition around ^{only rotunda} ~~Do not disturb~~ ^{new} ~~move~~
new building stop ^{either}
adjacent permanent exhibits ^{because of public interest} ~~should not~~
~~be disturbed~~ stop ~~not favorable~~

~~Space for murals~~
Secretary should consider Murals ~~is~~
~~Refer question~~ National Gallery

Space to ~~Dorsey~~ Secretary stop
not favorable to ~~change~~ removal
all present gallery exhibits ~~stop~~
~~Hoe~~ loan exhibition

~~Hoe~~ loan Wetmore

Post 4-30-31

WILBUR DENIES PAY INCREASE TO CLERKS

LOWER LIVING COSTS GIVEN AS BASIS FOR REFUSING
AID TO 3,000

*12-1-31
W. H. Wood*

A decision by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur yesterday denies more than 3,000 employees of his department any hope for salary increases this year. Secretary Wilbur made the announcement with the explanation that he believes the current business depression has decreased the cost of living to such an extent as to be tantamount to an increase in pay.

In acting as he did the Secretary lined up in accord with Representative Will R. Wood (Republican), Indiana, chairman of the House appropriations committee, and others who opposed the proposal of President Hoover that Congress provide for increased salary appropriations to eliminate existing discrepancies which find hundreds of Federal workers receiving less than the pay to which they are entitled by statute.

Representative Wood led the fight in Congress against salary increases by sponsoring an amendment which would accomplish this end. The amendment was repudiated by House and Senate. Government employees interpreted this action by Congress as ending all talk of refusal to grant them "stepups" in salary which are authorized by law within the limits of appropriations made for the various departments.

Accordingly, Secretary Wilbur's decision came as a distinct shock to employees of his department and to Federal workers in general, who are girding themselves for battle over the precedent involved by Wilbur's action.

The announcement does not ward off any prospective deficit in the Interior Department, inasmuch as it has ample salary appropriations to cover necessary "step-ups" contemplated.

Salary appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the current fiscal year will not be extended, thereby affecting a saving in the administration's financial record at the expense of the lowest paid group of employees in the Federal service.

5/21/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 28, 1931

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Care, American Consul,
Port au Prince,
Haiti.

My dear Doctor Wetmore:

I believe you will be interested to hear that Mrs. Ferris, of Philadelphia, made her long-delayed visit to the Museum last week, and everything seems favorable to our receiving the Ferris Collection.

Before Mrs. Ferris' visit, we had decided after careful inspection by all concerned, that the North West Range -- formerly the Costumes Hall -- was better adapted to the display of the Ferris paintings and models, than was the Northeast Court which had been considered at first. This new location is satisfactory to Mrs. Ferris. Indeed, she seemed much pleased at the attitude of the Museum and was willing to meet any conditions that we felt had to be imposed. She was in Washington from Tuesday to Friday and came to the Museum on several occasions. As soon as she can get in touch with her attorney, Senator Pepper, (who was once a Regent of the Smithsonian), she will make provision in her will for the collection to come here. She was supplied with the form of bequest suggested by the Institution for use in all such cases.

Mrs. Ferris has, besides the historical paintings by her husband and carriage and ship models made by him, some fine brasses, armour, guns, prints, pallets and painting outfits of famous artists, old furniture, etc., and an art library. She proposes to bequeath the collection of her husband's work to the Institution and to provide that the Institution may also select such of the other things as are wanted. She said she would leave the paintings on display in Philadelphia until next autumn, when she proposes to bring them down to the Museum.

I have not as yet taken advantage of your injunction to get in a lot of golf while you were away. For sometime we had bad weather regularly in the middle of the week, but I am hoping to do better now that warm days are in sight. As a matter of fact, it is very cold here just now, and high winds and sleet on Sunday last interfered materially with my golf.

Doubtless Mr. Graf keeps you well informed of doings at the Museum. I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much I like him and to assure you that, so far as I hear, everyone is greatly pleased with his appointment. He is most kind and considerate. Incidentally, I have invited him to play in the golf tournament next week at the Chevy Chase Club.

Hoping that you are having a successful collecting season, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

W. A. C. C.

57-100B-8-29-B-4

ACHAT DE CHANGE

NOTRE No _____

DATE _____

BENEFICIAIRE _____

TIRES _____

PLACE _____

MONTANT _____

\$

MOINS :

Escompte _____

\$

Timbres.. _____

\$

Intérêts _____

\$

Montant net à payer

\$

APPROUVÉ

par caisse

par compte courant

Chef du Portefeuille,

Duplicata

Discount Clerk,

5/3/31

COPY

#27

April 25th 31

GRAF, WASHINGTON

AMERICAN CONSUL PAUP

R2 RDO DE WASHINGTON DC CK 37 GOVT NMU FLD TWENTYFIFTH 1005

GOVT NMU A WETMORE CARE AMERICAN CONSUL PORTAUPRINCE HAITI
GREAT DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED SHIPPING AMMUNITION YOU REQUESTED AS
STEAMSHIP COMPANY REFUSED IT IN ABSENCE OF PERMIT FROM COMMANDANT
GUARD DHAITI STOP SHIPMENT MADE TODAY PER SS MARTINIQUE

GRAF

Received April 25, 1931, at 12.15 P.M.

Office of Coordinator Second Area

726 CUSTOMHOUSE

New York, N. Y.

April 24, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Ast. Secty. Smithsonian Institution,
c/o American Consul,
Port au Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

There are enclosed herewith original bill of lading, permit, and original and copy of consular invoice covering shipment of one (1) box of auxiliary shells loaded with #12 shot.

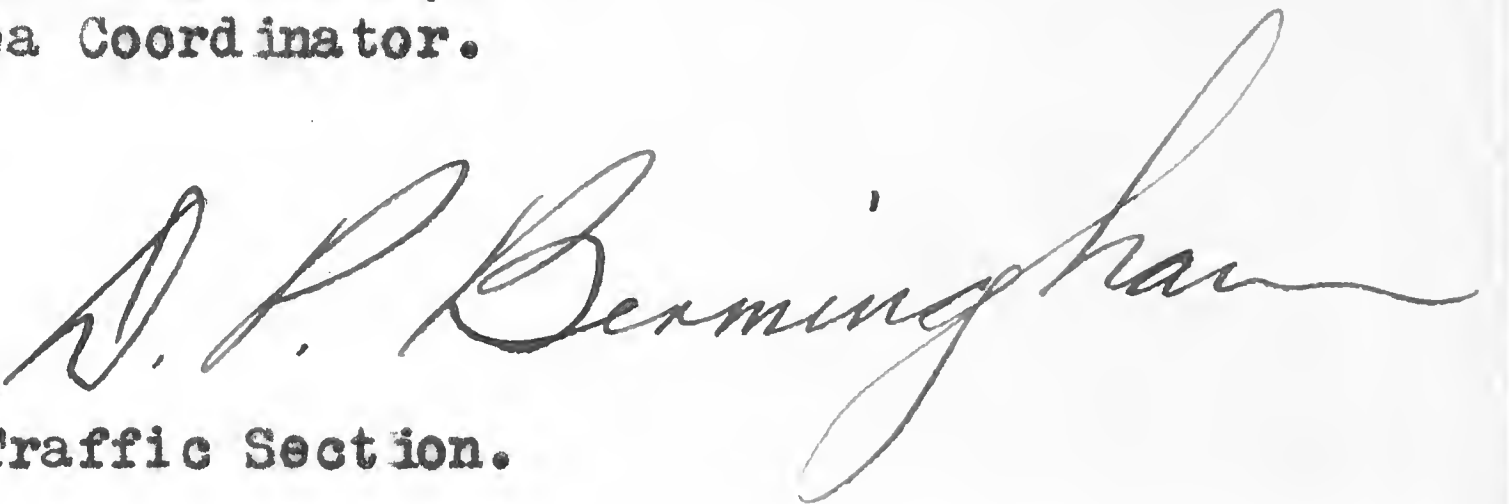
The above shipment is going forward per SS Martinique on April 25, 1931.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR W. SEARS,
Area Coordinator.

By:

Traffic Section.



sorry if this was the case,
but had I furnished the
enthusiasm they apparently
require they might as well
have given the keys.

Bryant's case came
back CAF 9. Am going to
talk it over with Peck to
see where the slip occurred.
I judged that you were
interested in this so will
do what I can to aid it.
I rather feel that the
registrars duties were passed
over in Bryant's testimony
& the letter writing stressed.
The latter is hard to put
over with the Board as
"correspondence clerks" began
at CAF 6

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Apr 19 -

Dear Dr Wetmore -

Just after my letter
was mailed I found it had
gone via regular mail &
since I was anxious to reach
you while you were in Port-au-
Prince, a copy was sent air
mail. Of the clippings -
which you will receive later -
one referred to your recent
publication & the other to
a suit by the Evans executors
against a bank for money.
It appears that the estate,
& practically \$1,500,000 has

notes against it for over \$800,000.
I have say the whole thing will be
settled out of court, but in the
meantime I am anxious to see that
all records on the Evans collection
are ready for reamination at any time.

As to the bicentennial, one of
the artists told me that by the
end of the month they would have
to give a definite answer to the
landscape artists. Caemmerer did
not think there was such a hurry, but
in view of the uncertainty I was
anxious that your opinions be
available to the Secretary if he must
give a final answer. My opinion
is that he will try to delay this
settlement until your return.

Goldsmith thinks that the
Commission plans to put the
gallery pretty much out of
commission during the bicentennial—
except for such pictures as work
into their scheme. This is one
point which would naturally
have to be considered.

Caemmerer left the impression
with me that the Commission was
not too well impressed with
the lack of enthusiasm expressed
for their plans. I am very

COSMOS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The outfit is being gotten together for Sheldon & Co. Dr Remington K is being kept in touch with developments & I have forwarded his suggestions.

Casual newspaper gossip indicates that Congress will be extremely conservative.

Amos said no building would be undertaken "except those authorized". I hope he meant just that & not "appropriated for". In this connection a couple of architects are awaiting your return.

Big crowds at the museum even though we had some miserable weather right after Easter. Work is going on in the Agric grounds. Trees are being moved up in front of the building & the low spots being filled. This may all be for the best but I hate to see the old grounds being changed.

There have been written & verbal requests for parking privileges around the new bldg, but thanks to Mrs Pearson's counsel all have been turned down. I am beginning to believe that as a spotter of carrion the buzzard is a weak sister.

And while we are on the subject of birds, I hope you are getting your share.

Best regards.

J. H. S.

5/3/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 17, 1931.

Dr. A. Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I was very glad to receive your letter of April 4, since there were some portions of this which have come in very useful.

That portion of your letter relating to the Ekmann specimens was referred to Mr. Maxon and he has written to Samuelsson direct following the suggestions laid down in your letter.

Dr. Bartsch has got in touch with Dr. Clench regarding Mr. Archer, pointing out that we were considering giving an examination for the position of Assistant Curator in Mollusks, P-3, but we wanted to know whether Mr. Archer would be interested in taking this examination. Dr. Clench replied to Dr. Bartsch as follows:

"Certainly pleased to get your letter of March 24th. I would have answered it sooner but I just returned last Friday from a collecting trip in southern Florida.

"Mr. Archer will not be available for this examination, as he still has his graduate work to do. However, I have a Mr. Rehder here, my other student, who is well advanced in his work and would certainly want to take this examination if you saw fit. He is a most excellent man - capable, industrious - and has all of the necessary requisites for a museum curator. He is the son of Albert Rehder, a curator in the Arnold Arboretum. Any particulars that you have in mind that you would care to have him know would certainly be appreciated by myself as well. I want to see this boy well placed because he is going to go a long way in his field and I know would make you an excellent assistant. I would be glad to give you any additional information that you may want about Mr. Rehder.

"His work here has been entirely for the study of mollusks, with a good strong background of biological subjects. He has studied under Wheeler, Crozier, and Rand in Zoology and has taken allied subjects in the Department of Geology, Botany, etc. He has been on one field trip with me, to Navassa, and has served as my assistant in the department on part time for more than two years, and during the summers has aided Mr. Johnson in the Boston Society of Natural History.

"Thank you very kindly for your courtesy in writing to me about this matter."

Dr. Bartsch in turn replied as follows:

"I want to thank you for your letter in answer to mine, and for all that you say about Mr. Rehder. Your candidate appeals to me. Of course you will be at the meeting of the American Society of Malacologists in Philadelphia at the end of the month, and I hope that your young men will be with you. I will then have an opportunity to talk the whole matter over with you definitely and specifically.

"I hope that you had a pleasant trip in Florida and brought back a lot of plunder."

Dr. Bartsch was sufficiently non-committal so that we are not tied up in any way. I had a talk with Dr. Bartsch, and he explained that he was very anxious to fill this job temporarily at least with an SP-6, and then let the man work up to a higher position later on. I told him that this procedure might be a dangerous one, since we had money available for a P-3 position, and we were naturally supposed to fill the place with that type of man within a reasonable time. Up to the present, we have had a good alibi in that no one could qualify, but I assured Dr. Bartsch that any unoccupied position after being vacant for a certain period might be a target for the Budget Bureau to shoot at, and that they might simply tell us that we could keep the money but that we could use it for some other position for which we were requesting funds. He saw the force of this argument, but I must admit that it is not quite clear to me as to how we should proceed. If Mr. Rehder would take the SP-6 examination, which is being given for Richards, we might appoint Mr. Rehder in an SP-6 position for a short time on the P-3 funds with the understanding that an examination would be given as soon as possible, and at the time the P-3 position was filled, the SP-6 job would be dropped.

If this were done, we could then give the P-3 examination at the time Mr. Archer is available, and let Mr. Archer and Mr. Rehder compete for the P-3 job. This has the disadvantage of holding the P-3 job open still longer, but if some work is being done with the funds pending filling of the position, I think we could explain that situation to the Budget Bureau satisfactorily.

It is my impression that Dr. Bartsch does not know Mr. Rehder, so it would obviously not be wise to request the giving of the P-3 examination on the chance that Mr. Rehder would take it and pass. The impression you left with me was that you were very anxious to secure Mr. Archer, and I rather feel, therefore, that you would prefer to delay the P-3 examination until Mr. Archer is available.

I would be very glad to get your opinions on this subject, and also whether if Mr. Rehder takes the SP-6 examination, he would be given employment pending the filling of the P-3 job.

Yesterday the Fine Arts Commission went over the north range of the Museum in order to be able to draw up specific recommendations covering their requirements for space for the Bicentennial Exhibits. Mr. Goldsmith was present. We talked with Cammerer and he states that the Academy in Rome will have space in the Corcoran Art Gallery. I was unable to hide my pleasure at this sudden good fortune. As mentioned in one of my previous letters, which you did not receive before the starting of your last trip, there was a possibility that the Fine Arts Commission would make a formal request for space in either the west or east wings. In view of the attitude expressed in your letter, we told them that we thought their only opportunity for space for murals was in the north range, and they admitted that this would certainly be preferable from their point of view. The question of the partitions in this north range brought up a lengthy discussion of the best way to handle the problem since it would obviously be impossible to properly exhibit the murals if the partitions remain as they are. Some of the men wanted to remove them entirely, others wanted to reduce them from twelve to nine feet. I did not stay with the Commission throughout their discussion since I could not expedite the solution of their problem, but they were told that there was probably no chance of their getting space in the Ethnology range, which lies to the west of the Art Gallery. This was put up as a question, and we told them that while we could not give them any final answer, this exhibit was of great interest to the public and that we could not remove any cases which fell within this category, since our very large number of visitors would have to be served. Following this, they concentrated entirely on the portion of the

north range, including the Art Gallery. Mr. Goldsmith will furnish sketches, enclosed, which indicate their maximum and minimum requirements. He is at the same time obtaining for them the cost in connection with the schemes they have in mind. In case they recommend removal of all the internal partitions, there will undoubtedly be the problem of their furnishing some temporary screens on which paintings can be exhibited. Apparently, their plans call for the retention of only such gallery paintings as are connected with Washington in some way. If they recommend the reduction of these internal partitions from twelve to nine feet, it will undoubtedly mean the removal of these partitions entirely at the end of the exhibition, and their restoration to the twelve foot height provided that is what you wish as a permanent arrangement. In any case, they understand that they will have to replace anything removed, and they also understand that no consent has thus far been allotted for their exhibits in the National Art Gallery. Mr. Moore indicated that they would have to give their final reply to the painters who are to prepare the mural decorations in a very short time, so a statement from you which could be taken up with the Secretary would be appreciated. It now appears that a rather definite assignment of space in the Art Gallery can not be delayed to await your return, a situation which does not add to my happiness. A statement was made that these mural decorations would probably be worth \$300,000.00, and they tried to impress upon both Mr. Goldsmith and myself the importance of taking care of their needs even at the expense of a very considerable sacrifice on the part of the Museum.

Mr. Moore stated he would certainly like to see the Naval exhibit removed from the rotunda permanently. He was informed that you had this entire subject under consideration, and that you certainly did not want to give up the Naval exhibit permanently and that naturally our retention of it would hinge on an agreement regarding its exhibition which you would make with the Secretary of the Navy. I was particularly anxious to leave this suggestion with them, since after all the exhibition of this material is a subject to be decided between the Museum and the Navy Department, and it would obviously be dangerous to have the Commission discussing the future disposition of this exhibit with the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Moore was informed that Mrs. Hoes of the Bicentennial Commission was also discussing the matter of space with you and that this subject is one which must be considered in connection with the allotment of any space in the Museum buildings. Mr. Moore indicated that her exhibit belonged in the Arts and Industries Building in connection with the Division of History, and that he thought it would be a mistake to have it placed too closely to the exhibition of the Fine Arts Commission. In

this connection, Mrs. Hoes recently wrote regarding space in the new building, and made a request for the foyer and one of the rooms to the west. The Secretary in answering this letter suggested a delay until your return, especially in view of the fact that in your letter of April 4, you stated that you were tentatively committed to space for this loan exhibition of Washingtoniana in the old building. Undoubtedly, the question of space for Mrs. Hoes' exhibit can await your return, but in view of the necessity for starting work on the murals very soon, it will undoubtedly be necessary to give Mr. Moore an early answer covering changes which the Museum is willing to approve in connection with the partitions in the Art Gallery. In case your reply on this subject will not reach us by the end of April, it might be a good plan to cable a brief abstract of your views on this subject, so that this information will be in the hands of the Secretary, pending the receipt of the formal request for a final space assignment.


I am inclosing a couple of clippings which might interest you. Mrs. Evans has borrowed several items from the Evans' Collection which is in the Museum on loan, and she indicated that she might care to borrow a few more. I do not think that she liked the idea of being asked to give a receipt for this material, but she now understands that it was necessary in order to keep the records straight. This is doubly necessary in this case, since we have acknowledged the receipt of certain material from them and in view of the pending law suit, we should be able on request to show the articles themselves or receipts for them.

It may interest you to know that the Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan are now in the city, and they are planning to make a hurried survey of the Museum next Monday.

The ranges in which construction of the Mammal Gallery is to take place are about vacated, the lace collection to be placed in the foyer on Monday, and the other material is in storage. Our storage space is crowded. This may cause us trouble since the Secretary of the Navy gave permission to remove the Naval exhibit, provided it is placed in storage in the building where it is now located. Mr. Goldsmith says that he has no room for it in the building.

I trust that your collecting trip into the mountains has been entirely successful.

Very truly yours,


J. E. Graf,
Associate Director.

jeg:mgs

P. S. Mr. Cammerer just called and indicated that the request for space would include (1) the rotunda (2) National Art Gallery space, and (3) the foyer. He pointed out the backing this project had from sculptors, artists, and landscape painters and urged the sympathetic consideration of their requests.

J. E. G.

*1000
1000
1000*

April 17, 1931.

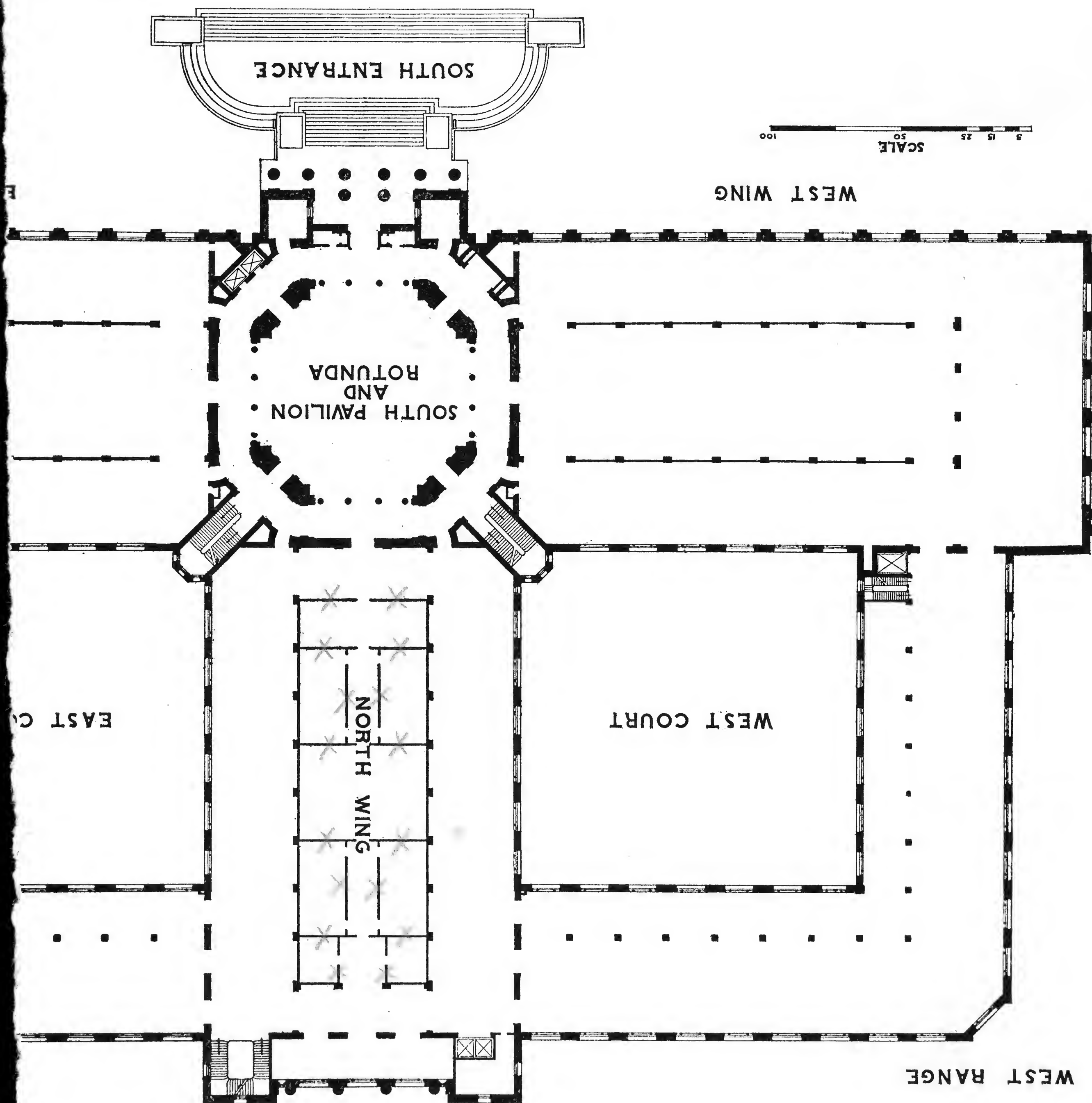
#1 Proposition

All internal partitions numbered X to be reduced from 12' to 9' in height for use during the period of the celebration and new 12 ft. partitions, same as now in place to be constructed at conclusion of celebration.

#2 Proposition

Remove all partitions numbered X same to be reconstructed at conclusion of celebration.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM—NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING.
PLAN OF FIRST STORY.

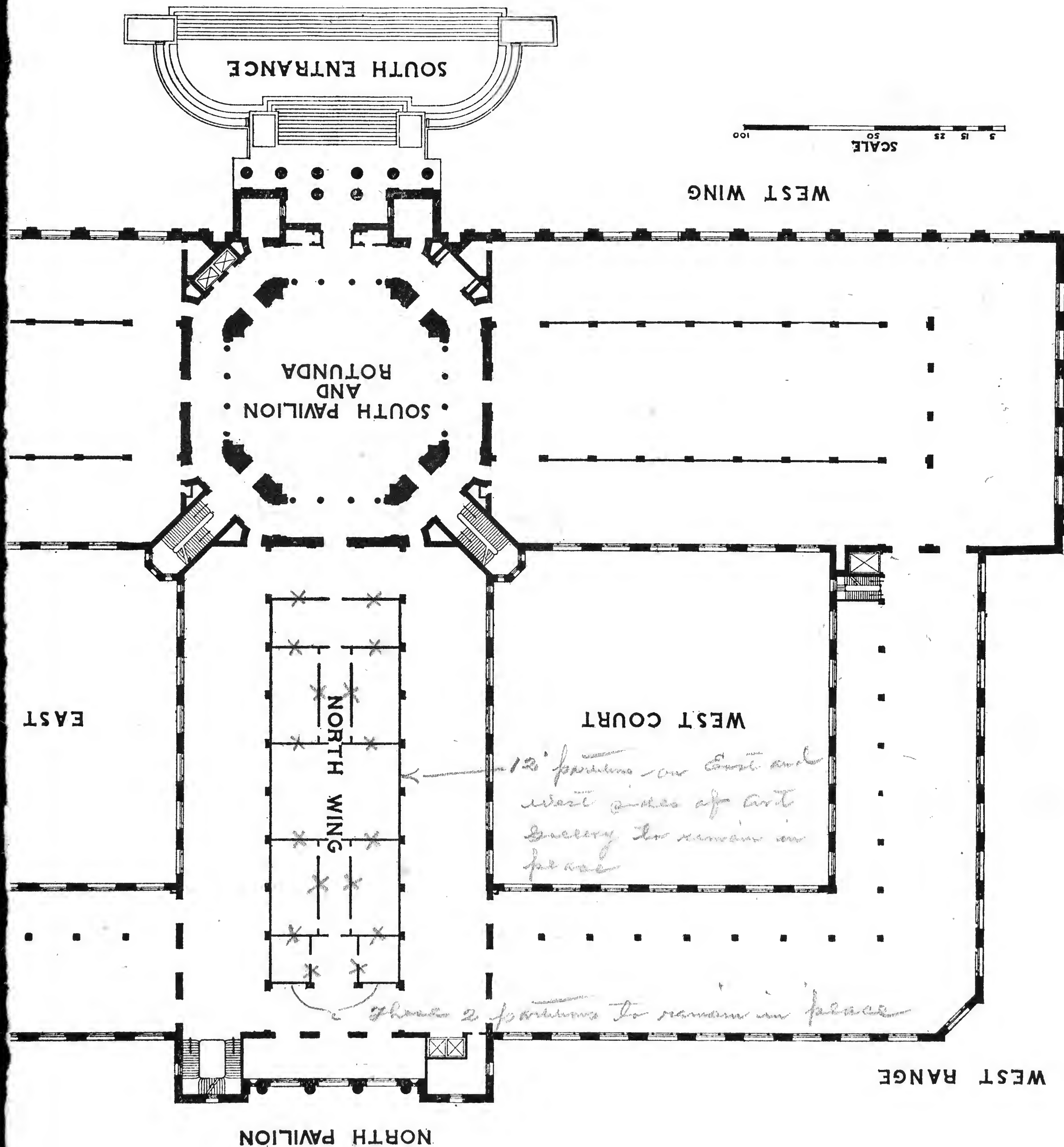


NORTH PAVILION

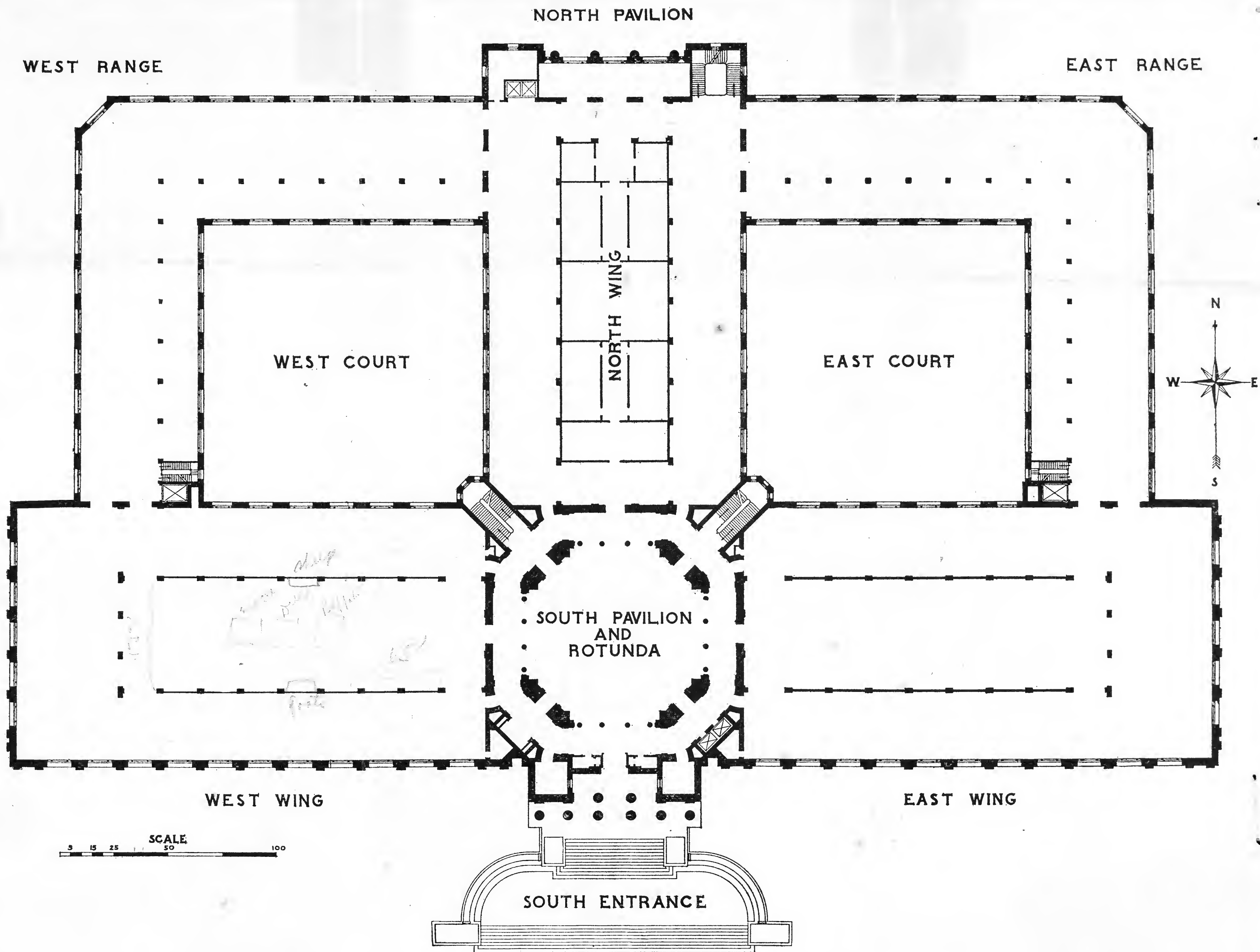
Under plan (1) all partitions marked (x)
to be reduced from 12' to 9'
Under plan (2) all marked partitions
would be removed.

- #1 Proposition All internal partitions numbered X to be reduced from 12' to 9' in height for use during the period of the celebration and new 12' partitions, same as now in place to be constructed at conclusion of celebration.
- #2 Proposition Remove all partitions numbered X same to be reconstructed at conclusion of celebration.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM—NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING.
PLAN OF FIRST STORY.



X = Partitions to be reduced in height from 12 to 9 ft.
or removed altogether



U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM—NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING.
PLAN OF FIRST STORY.

5/3/31
Nat. Museum,
Washington, D.C.
April 17, 1931.

Dear { Wetmore,
Lincoln };

This is just a brief bulletin,
to notify you of current events.

I expect to send back to Patagonia Pete today
the last of his galley proof of the 1st vol. of his
check-list. I have completed Stone's proof to
date, and he is threatening about 25 galleys
more in page form any day. The 'Ark' came
out about April 15, so he can now frisk in the
proof of the 4th ed. of the C.-L. for a few weeks.

Tuesday of this week Friedmann failed to show
up at the office. In the forenoon of that day I had
a telephone message from Culmann saying that
Friedmann (who lives in the same building or
apartment house) had come to his room about 5
o'clock a.m., in great pain. He got a doctor,
who was uncertain about the diagnosis, though
he thought it might be kidney stones. Friedmann
was to be removed to a hospital, and Culmann
would give me more details later. That was
the last I heard from him. Yesterday, Bryant tele-
phoned to the various hospitals, and located

Friedmann at Georgetown Univ. Hospital. On the last mail yesterday, I got a letter from Friedmann, saying that one of his ureters had become clogged, choking off the kidney on that side, with resulting pain. The use of a catheter relieved the trouble and an operation would not be necessary. Bartsch + I will probably go over today to see him.

Stone writes me that Spencer Trotter died on the 10th, so T. S. P. is keeping up his average.

A month or more ago I had the worst hemorrhage I ever experienced. Eight days in bed, and little recovery to date, though for two days I have been able to walk about 5 blocks without stopping two or three times to rest. I have considerable dropsy from my knees to ankles, but still continue to navigate.

Not much in the way of specimens coming in. Dr. Ernst Mayr, of Amer. Mus., put in three or four days here last week + early part of this.

No other great pieces of news. Sec. Abbot has called for suggestions of items to be reprinted in S. S. Ann. Report. Hrdlicka is still alive, + all other things are properly set. The commission houses between 9th + 10th sts. + Constitution Ave. + Pa. Ave. are being pulled down and we will no longer be obliged to inhale chicken manure on our way home.

Yours, etc., C.W.R.

5/3/31

Jeremie 17th April, 1931

Dr. A. WETMORE.
Pic de Macaya, Haiti.

My dear Dr. Wetmore,

Sedieu arrived last night, and delivered your letter. I appreciate your letting Dejour leave at once, and regret the inconvenience it has doubtless caused you. On Tuesday the 14th, I received another telegram announcing the death of Mme. Dejour, so I suppose he will not join your party again.

Herewith enclosed is list of articles you demanded, which amount to *6 des 46.70*. I hope they reach you in good shape. Sedieu plans to depart early tomorrow, Saturday, morning, and should therefore reach your camp Sunday as you desired.

In turn repeating your hope that we may meet before you leave Haiti, I wish to add that somehow your name seemed very familiar to me. I have since recalled a book I bought for Mother a few years ago, treating of that most fascinating subject- "bird migration". It was, if I am not mistaken, your account of your studies.

Is there, I wonder, any scientific explanation of the mechanism of the sense of direction.

~~W.H.~~ Hurdson describes the importance to the South American Indian of swinging his hammock along the meridian, and how the Indians in thick jungle will unerringly cut their way straight homewards.

Be assured that if your convenience brings you to Jeremie I shall be greatly delighted to see you.

Sincerely yours.

V.A. WYNNE.

V.A. Wynne

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 6, 1931

Dr. Alexander Wetmore
Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institution
c/o American Consul
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

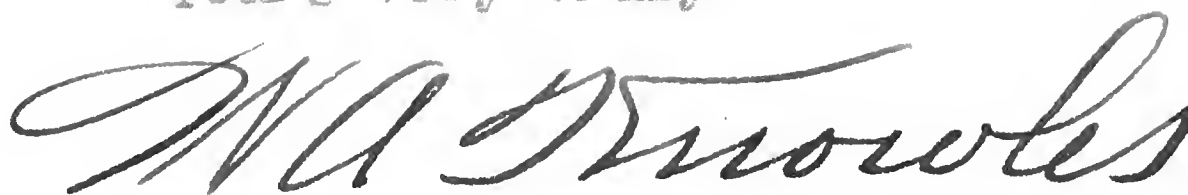
My dear Dr. Wetmore:

I received your request for 500, 32-cal. shells loaded with #12 shot from Mrs. Pearson this morning, April 6, 1931. Shipment will go forward about 1.00 p.m. today.

It was necessary to forward same by express, paid, owing to the fact that ammunition or explosives are not permitted in the mail. I tried to work this scheme, but the Post Office would not permit it.

I hope you will receive the shells promptly, and that you may have a successful trip.

Yours very truly



WAK:MLW

PROPERTY CLERK

FEUILLE DE PAIE

Date..... Cr dit.....
Emplacement du Travail.....
Nature du Travail..... P riode 5 au au Avril 1931

EMPLOI	J. O.	JOURS DE TRAVAIL															Nombre de jours	Prix par Jour	Somme due	NOMS ET SIGNATURES	N�
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
g� Emprunt		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
7.00 + 1.00 + 1.00 = 12.00		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		4.00		Audam Louisville	1
1.00 + 1.00 + 5.00 = 10.00		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		3.00	60.00	Salomon Ch�dore	2
1.50 + 1.00 + 1.00 = 3.50		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		3.00		Adam Adrien	3
1.00 + 1.00 + 95.00 = 100.00		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		3.00	60.00	Charisme Cinc�s	4
2.00 + 1.00 + 1.00 = 4.00		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		3.00		Dupon Moral�s	5
2.00		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		2.00		Enes (uniquement)	6
Avance sur mulet	15.00				6																7
2 Cordes	.50				2																8
Homme Camp Perrin	.50				2																9
Herbe	1.30, 3.10																				10
Homme en chemin	2.50																				11
Achat de Bag	2.00																				12
Avance aux hommes	7.50																				13
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Approuv 

Reconnu exact

Total Gourdes

Certifi  sinc re

Ing nieur en charge

Charg  du travail

Contr leur

Distribution

Fonction	No. du J. O.	Objet	Montant
Requ� en avaloir	100.00	4 avril 5 P.P.	
	20.00	10 � Desbar-	
	20.00	14 � la H�tte	

Toutes les personnes dont les noms figurent au r le de paie ci-dessus ont re u, ce jour, la totalit  de leurs salaires,   l'exception des..... personnes Nos..... Et par les pr sentes, nous certifions authentiques les signes appos s par toutes celles qui n'ont pas sign .

Les paiements aux..... personnes Nos..... ont  t  faits, ce jour, et par les pr sentes, nous certifions authentiques les signes appos s par celles qui n'ont pas sign .

Les paiements aux..... personnes Nos..... ont  t  faits, ce jour, par les pr sentes, nous certifions authentiques les signes appos s par celles qui n'ont pas sign .

Je certifie avoir reçu de M^r
Frédéric Cassagnol une mule étamp^{ée}
de l'eff. J. S. J. pour un voyage à
Desbarrières. Elle est avec selle et bride.

Prix 6^{de} 5 par jour le 5 Avril 1931

M. Dejong

Reçu de M^r Antonio Porcenna

une mule étampée des Lettres
B.P.T. pour un voyage à
Desbarriery. Elle est avec selle et
bride à raison de 6^{fr} 5.⁰⁰ par jour

Cayes 5 Avril 1931

M. Déjou

Reçu de Josaphat Paul
trois chevaux ~~pour~~ dont deux pour
les charges et l'autre selle
et bride pour un voyage à
Desbarriery à raison de 5^{fr} 00 par jour
Donne en avaloir 5^{fr} 00 des 15.00

Le 5 Avril 1931

H. Delour

Recu de M^{re} Benoit Germain
une mule estampée de lettres
R.I. avec selle et bride pour
un voyage à Desbarrières
à raison de 5⁰⁰ par jour

Donné en avaloir G. 5.⁰⁰

Ce 5 Avril 1931

M. Déjour

5/3/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 1, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I am taking up further the subject discussed in my letter to you of March 20, which relates to the exhibits of the Washington Bicentennial in the Natural History Building of the National Museum.

Mr. Cammerer visited the office last Saturday in the company of Mr. Winters, who is, as I understand it, also connected with the Fine Arts Commission. At the beginning of our talk, I told them frankly that this entire subject was one you had under consideration for some time and that I did not feel free in indicating even tentatively space which might be available for their use, except that it was my understanding that the Rotunda would be made available for them when the Navy could make plans for moving their exhibit. Funds covering the moving of this exhibit are available in appropriations for the Bicentennial. I told them that in looking over your correspondence, some mention had been made of space for murals, but that there was no reason to believe that you had decided on any particular location or amount of space which might be made available to them. They understood that as far as their conversation went they were simply to put up their needs and that they would be brought to your attention. I have not taken this matter up with Dr. Abbot pending some word from you, since it is my understanding that you are considering this subject.

My own feeling is that their desires are going to be rather hard to satisfy, since in addition to the Rotunda, they will want a considerable quantity of space adjoining the Rotunda. There was no discussion of specific space, since they did not have any exact figures in mind, but they left the impression that they would like to have about half of the West Wing, that adjoining the Rotunda, and, in addition, some space in the North Wing. Their present idea is that they would prefer the East or

West Wing to the North Wing, since the latter has partitions which would make it less desirable from the standpoint of exhibiting murals. Mr. Goldsmith was in the office at the time, and he pointed out that space in the East and West Wings was at a premium, that in the East Wing being taken up with exhibits which could not be moved. He indicated also that in the West Wing there were some permanent cases, especially the deer group which could not be moved, and that there was also a considerable number of wall cases which could not be moved.

A hurried survey of the West Wing indicates that permanent cases here included the buffalo, deer, and moose cases in the center of the Wing and the goat and sheep cases on the walls. The distance from the Rotunda to the first permanent case, that including the buffalo, is about sixty-five feet, and I think that they will probably make application for this space. Should they make such application, it will bring up the question as to whether you would be willing to see any of the mammal cases moved from this Wing, and if so, whether a mixture of animals and art in one Wing would be a congenial arrangement. If no space can be spared in the West Wing, I believe they will come back with a request for more of the North Wing, and if murals are to be exhibited here, it will certainly mean some of the partitions in the space of the National Gallery must come down.

I indicated to these gentlemen that the Museum was anxious to cooperate with them to the fullest extent possible as indicated in your correspondence on this subject, but that we had a duty to perform to the general public in maintaining as completely as possible the exhibits which are of interest to the public. It was pointed out, moreover, that our storage space is limited, and even admitted that certain exhibits could be dispensed with during the period of the Bicentennial, it would be necessary to find space in which they could be stored safely. Mr. Winters indicated that the space desired for the exhibits of the Academy in Rome would probably exceed that which is now being utilized for the Bacon exhibit in the North Wing. No indication has been given to me as to the relationship of the proposed exhibit of the Academy in Rome to the Washington Bicentennial, and I have avoided the subject until some expression is received from you.

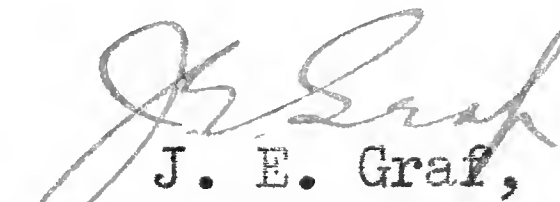
Mr. Winters indicated that a meeting would be held in New York Monday, and that he thought as a result of this meeting, they would be able to give a fairly accurate estimate of

the space desired, at least they would be able to give us enough to work on in a preliminary way.

Undoubtedly, it will be necessary, probably before your return, to indicate to the representatives of the Commission on Fine Arts whether they can expect any space in the East and West Wings adjoining the Rotunda, and if so, how far they might be allowed to proceed in screening this off from the other exhibits. Beyond this, they will probably want to put up some plans for the elimination of partitions in the space allotted to the National Gallery of Art, and this move will be especially strong if no space is given in the other Wings, and it will be necessary to place their murals in the North Wing.

There is enclosed a diagram of the main floor which you may care to utilize in discussing this matter. Needless to say, I would be very happy if the whole matter could be held in abeyance until your return, because it touches fundamental Museum policy, but there has been some indication that they will desire to know the space reserved for murals before June 1st.

Yours very truly,


J. E. Graf,
Associate Director

5/3/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

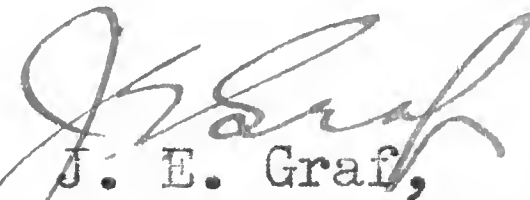
April 1, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

The bids for the Mammal Gallery have been opened, and I have just received a note from Mr. Goldsmith indicating that all of the work planned comes well within the appropriation. The lowest bid for the work, including the large gallery in the two ranges, and three galleries in the adjoining rooms, two in the Division of Mammals, and one in the Biological Survey, is slightly less than \$18,000.00.

Yours very truly,


J. E. Graf,
Associate Director

YR.

5/3/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27, 1931.

Dr. A. Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I am enclosing herewith two clippings in which you may be interested, and also copy of a letter from Mr. A. Bryan Williams, Game Commissioner of British Columbia. In your absence, I have acknowledged this letter and expressed our appreciation of his very generous cooperation.

In compliance with your promise to Mr. Sheldon, I am also sending a copy of this letter to him, and explaining that in the case of the deer, these were simply included in a discussion of a permit in order that he might have the greatest leeway in making a useful collection in the district which he was to visit, and that whether he wished to include these in his request for permit was entirely up to him. This action was taken after a discussion with Dr. Kellogg. In case you are especially anxious to obtain these deer, I will be glad to take up this subject with Mr. Williams further, since he is apparently anxious to help in any way.

Rear-admiral Byrd received the Langley Medal today at a brief, although impressive, ceremony. I will probably be able to send you clippings on this in my next letter.

Everything seems to be going very well.

I was glad to learn from Mrs. Pearson that you had arrived in Haiti safely, and I hope that everything is progressing up to your expectations.

Yours very truly,


J. E. Graf,
Associate Director.

Enclosures

Exhibition of Art In 1932 Discussed

11/14/31 2046/1931
**National Museum Named
Tentatively as Place
by Commission.**

Preliminary plans for an exhibition in 1932, Bicentennial Year, were discussed yesterday by the Commission of Fine Arts. The National Museum has been tentatively selected as the place. Included among art societies which will cooperate in the project are the American Academy in Rome, American Institute of Architects, American Society of Landscape Architects, National Painters Society and National Sculptors Society.

The commission considered a sketch by A. L. Harris, municipal architect, for a new firehouse on Thirteenth street near K northwest. The proposed statue of Gen. Artemus Ward also was discussed.

Arthur B. Heaton submitted a design for an administration building which will be built by the National Geographic Society to the south of their present quarters on Sixteenth street. The commission also considered a design for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt to be erected at the Continental Divide in Montana to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the forestry service during the administration of President Roosevelt.

Rohwer Is Given Entomology Post

**Named by Secretary Hyde
to Succeed J. E. Graf,
Effective April 1.**

S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, has been selected by Secretary Hyde and Dr. L. C. Marlatt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, to become assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology, an office made vacant recently by the resignation of John E. Graf. Mr. Rohwer will take up his new duties April 1.

Secretary Hyde, in commenting on the appointment, said: "Mr. Rohwer has made a rare contribution to the important regulatory work of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Lee A Strong, chief of that administration, although reluctant to lose Mr. Rohwer's services has concurred in order that the Bureau of Entomology might have an executive in the important position of assistant chief who is already familiar with the bureau's manifold responsibilities."

Mr. Rohwer attended the University of Colorado, and entered the Bureau of Entomology in 1909. His first task was a study of forest tree insects. Later he was placed in charge of this work for the eastern district of the United States.

IS Found by Cutter

Schooner Emerett Deserted by Crew Off Georgia Given Tow to Port.

Norfolk, Va., March 19 (A.P.).—Picked up by the Coast Guard cutter Modoc, 700 miles south-southeast of Cape Henry, the waterlogged schooner Emerett was Norfolk bound today in tow of the Modoc.

A radio to Norfolk division headquarters told of the finding of the Emerett, long adrift, in the ocean paths of ships bound for Europe from gulf ports and to Atlantic ports from South America and West Indies ports.

The Emerett sailed from Jacksonville February 10 bound for Porto Rico with a cargo of lumber. February 27 she was reported abandoned and waterlogged about 405 miles off the Georgia coast.

OKLAHOMA TORNADO KILLS 3, INJURES 20

Continued from Page 1

was suffering from bruises and shock. Mrs. Sams received two broken arms, Mrs. Mercer, cuts and bruises and Miss Anderson, bruises and shock.

At least a dozen other persons were reported slightly hurt.

Heavy Rains General.

Our Exclusively De

Fine White
Set in Iridi

\$5

Other Diamond Blo

SPECIAL—Complete
Diamonds in Platinum

R. Harr
F Street

Jewelers and Diamond Merch



Stops & Prevents Sea Sickness

NEW

March 26, 1931.

Dear Dr. Wetmore,

I was incidentally informed
of your presence in Haiti. When
could I have the pleasure of
meeting you during your stay?
I should like you to get acquaint-
ed with my wife, we live in
Pétionville, phone 2861.

Sincerely yours,
Rogier

Reinbold & Co.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Office : Phone 2338.

ORIGINAL TO BEARER

SPECIAL LICENSE:

Nº 2435

LICENCE POUR ARME A FEU

1 July, 1931.
VALABLE JUSQU'AU 30 SEPT. 1931.

A Monsieur Alexander Wetmore, Assistant
Demeurant Secretary, Smithsonian Institute.

Permis accordé pour un Revolver No. 21599

Manufacture STEVENS Calibre .32

Nouvelle licence Yes

ou
Renouvellement du No. () } Date: 24 March, 1931.

Dépôt payé (Date originale) No.

Pas de dépôt (Raison) Authority Commandant GdH.

(Signature de l'Officier)
OLIVER P. SMITH.
Grade A. C. OF S. G-1. G. d'H.

1. Cette licence est personnelle.
2. Le porteur d'une arme est toujours tenu d'avoir sa licence.
3. Les armes, ou les licences doivent être présentées à toutes réquisitions de la Garde.

J'agréé que je ne me servirai de cette arme que pour la défense de ma personne contre les voleurs, etc., ou pour la chasse et que les règlements de la Garde à ce sujet m'ont été communiqués et sont bien compris par moi.

IDENTIFICATIONS: Nationalité.....Age.....

Couleur.....Poids.....Hauteur.....Yeux.....

No tax
required.

Timbre de 10 Gourdes

Cheveux.....etc.

Alexander Wetmore

Signature du porteur.

SPECIAL LICENSE:

ORIGINAL TO BEARER

Nº 2436

LICENCE POUR ARME A FEU

VALABLE JUSQU'AU ~~30 SEPT. 1931~~ ^{1 July 1931}

A Monsieur Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary
Demeurant Smithsonian Institute.

Permis accordé pour un Shotgun No. 120392
Manufacture REMINGTON Calibre 16 ga.

Nouvelle licence Yes
ou
Renouvellement du No. () } Date: 24 March, 1931.

Dépôt payé (Date originale) No.
Pas de dépôt (Raison) Authority Commandant, G.H.

Signature de l'Officier.

Grade A. C. OF S. G-1. G. d'H.

1. Cette licence est personnelle.
2. Le porteur d'une arme est toujours tenu d'avoir sa licence.
3. Les armes, ou les licences doivent être présentées à toutes réquisitions de la Garde.

J'agrée que je ne me servirai de cette arme que pour la défense de ma personne contre les voleurs, etc., ou pour la chasse et que les règlements de la Garde à ce sujet m'ont été communiqués et sont bien compris par moi.

IDENTIFICATIONS: Nationalité.....Age.....

Couleur.....Poids.....Hauteur.....Yeux.....

No tax
required.

~~Timbre de 10 Gourdes~~

Cheveux.....etc.

Alexander Wetmore

Signature du porteur.

SPECIAL LICENSE:

ORIGINAL TO BEARER

Nº 2437

LICENCE POUR ARME A FEU

VALABLE JUSQU'AU 30 SEPT. 1931.

A Monsieur Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary

Demeurant Smithsonian Institute.

Permis accordé pour un Shotgun

No. 302831

Manufacture FOX

Calibre 16 ga.

Nouvelle licence Yes

ou

Date: 24 March, 1931.

Renouvellement du No. ()

Dépôt payé (Date originale) No.

Pas de dépôt (Raison) Authority Commandant, GdH.

Signature de l'Officier.

Grade

G. d'H.

Haiti

1. Cette licence est personnelle.
2. Le porteur d'une arme est toujours tenu d'avoir sa licence.
3. Les armes, ou les licences doivent être présentées à toutes réquisitions de la Garde.

J'agrée que je ne me servirai de cette arme que pour la défense de ma personne contre les voleurs, etc., ou pour la chasse et que les règlements de la Garde à ce sujet m'ont été communiqués et sont bien compris par moi.

IDENTIFICATIONS: Nationalité.....Age.....

Couleur.....Poids.....Hauteur.....Yeux.....

No tax
required.
~~Timbre de 10 Gourdes~~

Cheveux.....etc.

Alexander Wetmore
.....
Signature du porteur.

4-4-311

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 21, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I am enclosing copy of Allocation of Funds for the fiscal year 1932 as I see it. This includes the appropriations of 1931 and the allotments of these former appropriations in the 1932 set-up, together with foot-notes showing how these funds were arrived at. I turned a copy of this over to Miss Olmsted to check up to be sure that she agreed with me, and as yet I have not heard how her figures check. If you have any suggestions for changes in this, I would be very glad to get them. I presume it would be safer to carry specific allotments for these former activities since this would keep us out of any trouble. As far as "Maintenance and Operation" is concerned, we could very easily run that on a project basis, naming the projects as the former appropriations, but I am afraid that the Budget Bureau would protest very vigorously if we attempt to use this method for "Preservation of Collections". The latter appropriation is practically all under the item for "Preservation of Collections", and I think that the Budget Bureau would prefer to have us break this up under "Classification of Expenditures" as we have in the past. In view of this, I think it would be better to go ahead on a break-down as in former years, which is on the basis of "Classification of Expenditures", including such items as personnel, supplies, materials, travel, etc.

I am also sending a work sheet which shows the effect of the Saturday half-holiday on our watch force. It is not possible to work this out exactly, because we have not received a final decision regarding the half-holiday leave. I believe, however, that my figures are very conservative and that if there is any change, it would be on the basis of four hours loss per Saturday per man, which is a half-day for the watch force. In other words, for every two Saturdays worked, we will have to give one day off. On the basis of thirteen Saturdays between March 1 and June 1, this would mean six and one-half days leave per watchman, or on a basis of seventy watchmen and officers, it would mean about 450


days lost between the time the law went into effect on June 1, when half-holidays were given previously, and which period, of course, would not have to enter into our reckoning. I am planning to take on five temporary watchmen about April 1, and then about eight probationary watchmen May 1, the latter being in line with your own suggestion.

Just how much of the deficit in time can be made up by June 1 or by July 1 is questionable, but I am extremely anxious to make up all of it if possible, because it would be just that much more of a burden next year if we had to absorb some of the deficit in time from this fiscal year and pay for it out of next year's funds.

Mr. Goldsmith indicated that this service was more important than that of the ten temporary charwomen which we had planned to take on March 1, and in his opinion should take precedent over that other service. If you have any suggestions regarding this proposition, I would be very glad to receive them.

Mr. Bryant just called this morning and asked whether I knew anything further about the inquiry you had made to determine the financial responsibility of the Dyott Exposition. I believe that Mrs. Owen of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation telephoned over to see whether we were able to get them any information on this subject. I do not know that there is any rush demand for information on this subject, but if you have some data which should be available for answering questions on this subject, confidential or otherwise, I would be very glad to get it.

Very truly yours,


J. E. Graf,
Associate Director

Enclosures

3/16/31

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Allotments - - 1932

Maintenance and Operation

Appropriation, 1932 - \$154,560

	<u>Apprn. 1931</u>	<u>Inc.</u>	<u>Allotment 1932</u>
"F & F"	\$ 33,740	\$4,600 (c)	\$38,340
"H & L"	91,120 (a)	1,320 (d)	92,440
"B.R."	21,440 (b)	2,360 (e)	<u>23,800</u>
			\$154,560

- (a) Exclusive of electrical pump, \$2,000 (non-continuing)
 (b) Exclusive of repairs airplane shed, \$7,000; Mammal Gallery, \$25,000 (non-continuing)
 (c) Personnel \$1,860 (1 Cu-7); Equipment \$1,440; Supplies, etc. \$1,300
 (d) Personnel \$1,320 (1 Cu-4)
 (e) Personnel \$1,860 (1 Cu-7); Paint \$500.

Preservation of Collections

Appropriation, 1932 - \$618,890

	<u>Apprn. 1931</u>	<u>Inc.</u>	<u>Allotment 1932</u>
"P.C."	\$593,048	\$18,796 (a)	\$ 615,440 (b)
2d Def. (Brookhart)	3,596	3,596	- - -
"Books"	3,000	- - -	3,000
"Postage"	450	- - -	450

- (a) New Personnel \$14,820 (1 CAF-3, 1 CAF-2, 8 Cu-3, 2 Cu-2); Inc. account reallocation of positions, \$2,160, total personnel 16,980; Supplies and materials \$500; Transportation of things \$500; Equipment \$816.
 (b) Includes Brookhart increases.

63	watchmen
<u>3</u>	hours lost per Saturday per man
189	hours lost per Saturday by force
<u>13</u>	Saturdays March 1 to June 1
567	
<u>189</u>	
8/2457	hours lost March 1 to June 1
307	days lost March 1 to June 1

10 watchmen required for one month to make up deficit.
- - - - -

63	watchmen
<u>3½</u>	hours lost per Saturday per man
189	
<u>31½</u>	
220½	hours lost per Saturday by force
<u>13</u>	Saturdays March 1 to June 1
660	
220	
<u>6½</u>	
8/2866	hours lost March 1 to June 1
358	days lost March 1 to June 1

10 watchmen required for 36 days to make up deficit.
- - - - -

70	watchmen and officers
<u>3</u>	hours lost per Saturday per man
210	hours lost per Saturday by force
<u>13</u>	Saturdays March 1 to June 1
630	
<u>210</u>	
8/2730	hours lost March 1 to June 1
381	days lost March 1 to June 1

10 watchmen required for 38 days to make up deficit.
- - - - -

70	watchmen and officers
<u>3½</u>	hours lost per Saturday per man
210	
<u>35</u>	
245	hours lost per Saturday by force
<u>13</u>	Saturdays March 1 to June 1
735	
<u>245</u>	
8/3185	hours lost March 1 to June 1
398	days lost March 1 to June 1

10 watchmen required for 40 days to make up deficit.
- - - - -

4-4/31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Mr. Cammerer, who I believe is Secretary of the Fine Arts Committee of the Washington Bi-centennial, was in the office this morning with Mr. Goldsmith. Mr. Cammerer mentioned that he had taken up with you the question of obtaining the rotunda and also space in the Art Gallery for the Fine Arts exhibit for the Washington Bi-centennial. He stated that they had funds which could be utilized for moving out the Navy exhibit, and they were taking up with the Navy Department the question of a suitable place for housing the exhibit, indicating that it might be possible to make arrangements for permanently housing it, in which case it would not have to come back.

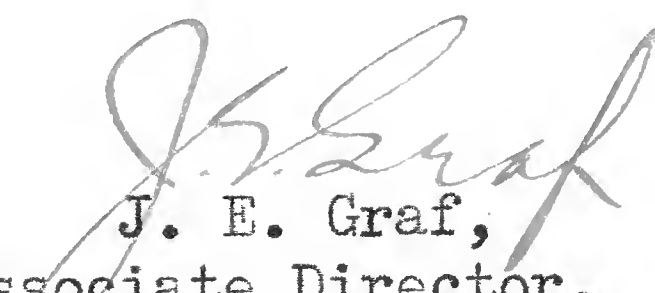
Mr. Cammerer indicated that they had received from Alumni of the Academy in Rome a request that some space adjoining the rotunda be assigned for an exhibit for the Academy in Rome during the period of the Bi-centennial. I asked him whether he could give any idea as to the amount of space they would desire, since space just off the rotunda was at a premium. Mr. Goldsmith indicated that such was the case. Mr. Cammerer was unable to indicate the amount of space they desired but stated that this could probably be settled at a meeting they will hold on the 15th of April, at which time they would take the matter up again.

Mr. Goldsmith apparently knew nothing of the space to be used for the exhibits of Fine Arts in the allotment now assigned to Professor Holmes for the National Gallery, although Mr. Cammerer assured me that both you and Professor Holmes understood this and that you were both cooperating with him fully. Fortunately, it was not necessary to indicate any promises one way or another, but this question will probably come up on the 15th of April, and I would be glad to obtain any of your views on this subject prior to that time.

I am wondering, for instance, whether you are anxious to have that Naval exhibit now in the rotunda or whether you would just as soon see it located somewhere else. I am also wondering whether you would be agreeable to furnishing some space off the rotunda for the exhibit of the Academy in Rome. In this connection, I asked Mr. Cammerer whether the granting of an exhibit to the Academy in Rome might not result in additional requests for exhibits. He felt that there was no danger that either the Fine Arts Committee or the Museum would be embarrassed by requests for exhibit space.

While there is small chance that the question regarding space for the Fine Arts Committee in the National Gallery will be brought up prior to your return, I am wondering whether this whole subject has been definitely settled and is understood by Professor Holmes. It is my understanding that none of the space will need to be vacated until some time late in the fall.

Yours very truly,


J. E. Graf,
Associate Director.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, I have got in touch with Mrs. Pearson and she sent over some papers covering your correspondence on this subject. As near as I can figure from this, you would not make any very definite promise on space, one reference relating to space adjoining the National Gallery and the other to space for murals in the National Gallery. I don't know that there will be any demand for more or less definite assignment of space except in the case of the Academy in Rome. My own preference in this regard would be to assure them of your interest in this subject and your desire to cooperate with them, but to point out to them that you are a member of this Committee and that any definite assignments of space should await your return.

J. E. G.

March 19, 1931.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I have just had a talk with Mr. Maxon today, in which he brought up the case of Dr. Ekman and the five bundles of plant specimens which he had prepared to send to this Institution, but which following his death were sent to Sweden. Mr. Maxon is very anxious to take preliminary steps to find whether it will not be possible to obtain these plants at the price which had been previously paid Dr. Ekman for other specimens. This price was fifteen (15¢) cents per specimen, and Mr. Maxon estimates that there are probably three or four thousand specimens in the five bundles. Mr. Maxon further states that in all probability, the negotiations could not be made in time to pay for them out of this year's appropriation, so it will probably be a matter to figure on for next fiscal year.

Mr. Maxon stated that we could either take this matter up through the Danish Minister or he could first write to the Swedish botanist, who is a good friend of his and who could probably indicate something regarding these shipments. The matter may be more or less delicate because Dr. Ekman may have exceeded his contract in sending plants to the Institution previously.

I understand that you have given this subject some consideration, and I would be very glad to be guided by your views in the matter, first as to whether the subject should be taken up at all, and if so, just what approach should be made. In the meantime, we will not take any action until we hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Associate Director.

Jeg:ngs

44-31

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 19, 1931.

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c/o American Consul,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

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Very truly yours,

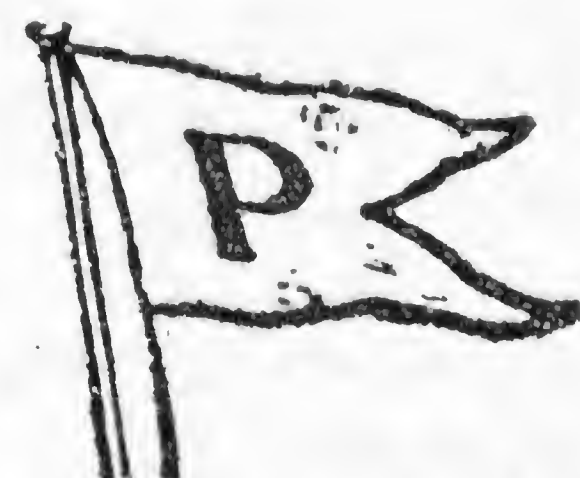

Associate Director.

T. S. 27, 5000-6-28,

PANAMA R. R. STEAMSHIP LINE

PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY

S. S.



Voy.

CABIN PASSAGE

Mr.

Alfred Ketchum

Table Seat No. *1* Early Sitting

1

TABLE OF DISTANCES

NEW YORK AND CRISTOBAL C. Z.

FROM NEW YORK GOING SOUTH	LOCALITY	FROM CRISTOBAL GOING NORTH
0	PIER 65, NEW YORK (20M.)	2128
20	SANDY HOOK (43M.)	2108
63	BARNEGAT (271M.)	2065
334	HATTERAS (664M.)	1794
998	WATLINGS ISLAND BRITISH POSSESSION (80M.)	1130
1078	BIRD ROCK ISLAND BRITISH POSSESSION (18M.)	1050
1096	FORTUNE ISLAND BRITISH POSSESSION (26M.)	1032
1122	CASTLE ISLAND BRITISH POSSESSION (115M.)	1006
1237	CAPE MAYSI CUBAN POSSESSION (146M.)	891
1383	PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti (134M.)	745
1517	ISLAND OF NAVASSA (611M.)	611
2128	CRISTOBAL, C. Z. AMERICAN POSSESSION	0



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(PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY)

A. M. GIBSON

PASSENGER AGENT

24 STATE STREET

L. C. WHITLOCK

ASSISTANT PASSENGER AGENT

NEW YORK

March 13th 1931

Dr Alexander Wetmore
Smithsonian Institute
U.S. National Museum
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of the 11th the S.S. Ancon sails from pier 65, North River foot of West 25th Street, New York City at 4 P.M. on the 17th inst. Embarkation of passengers commences at 1.30 P.M. same day.

When you reach the pier you should see the Baggage Master and check your baggage then come upstairs to the Waiting Room where you will find the writer at the Embarkation Desk and receive your passage ticket.

Baggage tags enclosed.

Very truly yours

[Signature]
Passenger Agent

Room 208

March 12, 1931.

Major General Ben H. Fuller,
Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps,
Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Fuller:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your
interest in notifying Colonel Cutts, U.S.M.C., Commanding
First Brigade Marines, Port-au-Prince, Haiti of my coming
visit to Haiti. Your interest in this matter is greatly
appreciated. I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. B. MORI

Assistant Secretary.

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OTIS L. GUERNSEY, VICE PRES.

March
11
1931.

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Attention of Mr. A. Wetmore
Ass't. Secretary

Gentlemen:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of March 10th. As requested, we are today placing a special order with our factory to have made up for you one Tanalite fly for your 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ X8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Baker Tent. This fly will be ready in a few days, and we will hold it here in our store until you call for it on March 16th.

Again assuring you of our pleasure in serving you, we are

Yours very truly,

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO.

B. Smith

Manager, Mail Service Department

B. Smith/DS

March 11, 1931.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line,
24 State Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

With regard to reservation for Mr. F. C. Lincoln and myself on the S/S Ancon for March 17, may I ask you to inform me promptly as to the hour of sailing of this ship, and the pier from which she will depart. According to present plans I shall leave for New York on the evening of March 14.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

lp

March 11, 1931.

Mr. Numa Rigaud,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Légation de la République D'Haiti,
1703 Q. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Rigaud:

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your communication of March 10, with the letters of introduction for the Président de la République d'Haiti, and the Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures.

Permit me to say that I am looking forward with keen anticipation to a return to your beautiful island. My visit of four years ago has many pleasant memories. I remain

Sincerely yours,

A. WETMORE

Assistant Secretary.

LÉGATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
D'HAÏTI
WASHINGTON

10 mars 1931

A. WETMORE
MAR 11 1931

Dr. Alexander Wetmore
Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
Room 421
New National Museum
10th & B St., N.W.
Washington.

Cher Docteur Wetmore,

J'ai le plaisir de vous adresser, sous ce couvert, deux lettres d'introduction, l'une pour le [Président de la République d'Haïti] et l'autre pour le [Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures].

Je vais encore écrire à ce dernier pour lui annoncer votre arrivée par le SS. Ancon et le prier de bien vouloir faciliter votre débarquement, en même temps que celui de Mr. Frédéric C. Lincoln.

En vous souhaitant une fructueuse besogne et un heureux séjour dans notre île, je vous prie de croire, cher Docteur Wetmore, à mes meilleurs sentiments.

Luana Trigault

Charge d'Affaires a.i.

March 10, 1931.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.,
Madison Ave. at 45th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Attention: B. Smith.

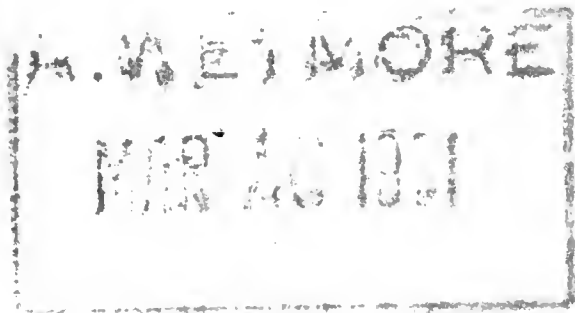
Gentlemen:

In accordance with your letter of March 9, please make for me a fly for the 8-1/2 x 8-1/2 tanalite Baker tent bought from you under date of February 20. Do not ship this fly to me. I shall be in New York March 16 and will call at your store at that time to give instructions as to where this fly is to be sent. I will ask that you have it ready for me completely equipped with necessary ropes on the morning of March 16. I am sailing the following day for Haiti.

Payment will be made at that time.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

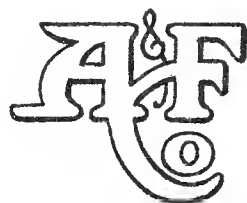


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VON LINGERKE & ANTOINE
CHICAGO



JAMES S. COBB, PRESIDENT
F. H. SCHAUFFLER, VICE PRES.
OTIS L. GUERNSEY, VICE PRES.

March
9th,
1931.

Mr. A. Wetmore, Asst. Sec.
Smithsonian Institution
U.S. National Museum
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of March 6th with reference to the size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ tanalite Baker type tent shipped you on February 20th, in view of the fact that this tent is for use in Haiti where you will undoubtedly encounter considerable rain, we believe that your suggestion to have an extra fly made for this tent is very good and we shall be glad to make up this fly special to fit the tent in question at a cost of \$32.00 less 10%, delivery a few days after receipt of order.

Awaiting your reply and assuring you of our prompt and careful attention to your order, we are

Very truly yours,

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO.

Mgr. Mail Service Dept.

B. Smith/MM.

March 6, 1931.

Abercrombie and Fitch,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

A short time ago I purchased from you a tantalite tent for use in Haiti. Since receiving it some one has suggested to me that a fly may be necessary for use with a light weight tent of this material during heavy rains. The statement is that a fine spray of water is forced through the top of the tent during heavy downpours. As tantalite is a material that I have not used under these conditions I shall appreciate a prompt word from you on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

lp

A. WETMORE

MAR 5 1951

March 5, 1951

Memorandum for
Dr. Wetmore

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I am enclosing herewith a list of the material which you have asked for, for your outfit.

Everything has been checked with the exception of the Telescope Cases, fitted with pine trays and board. These will, no doubt, be delivered by Saturday or not later than Monday, and I will proceed immediately to have trays fitted at the carpenter shop.

It might be well for you to examine the films to see that they are the correct kind before packing same. We had one experience since I have been in the Museum where the wrong films were put up by Eastman, thereby rendering camera service of no value. I cautioned them, however, to be careful concerning this and believe you will find them correct.

We had Emmons load the 150 16-gauge shells #12 shot part with black and part with coppered shot. The coppered are labeled "Yellow". This will give you a chance to prove the efficiency of the coppered shot.

Yours very truly

W. A. Snowles

WAK:MLW

PROPERTY CLERK

LIST OF MATERIAL FOR DR. WETMORE'S OUTFIT
March 14, 1931

- (1) 2 gal. 80% Grain Alcohol
 - 1-2-gal. Copper Tank
 - 1-2-gal. Box for Tank
 - 1-1-gal. Copper Tank - no box
 - 2 Telescope Cases - fitted with trays
 - 1-Special Collecting Chest (Lock - 56V4) 6 trays and board
 - 1-16-gauge Double Barrel Fox Gun #302831
 - 1-Canvas Gun Cover
 - ✓150-16-gauge Shells Hand Load #12 Shot *{ Part lead
Part coppered*
 - ✓100-16-gauge Shells Hand Load #10 Shot
 - ✓200-16-gauge Shells Standard Load Winchester #8 Shot
 - ✓100-16-gauge Shells Standard Load Winchester #6 Shot
 - ✓100-32-caliber Shells #10 Shot
 - ✓800-32-caliber Shells #12 Shot
 - 2-rolls Absorbent Cotton
 - 4-rolls Cotton Batting (8 ^{Half} lbs.)
 - 2-lbs. Arsenic and Alum Mixed (1 - Alum, 1 - Arsenic) *in can*
 - 2-cans Remington Oil
 - 3-doz. 6-exposure roll Films #118 -(Tropical Packed)
 - 2-spools White Thread #35
 - 1-spool Tinned Wire #24
 - 5-yds. Cheesecloth
 - 2-Auxiliary Gun Barrels 16-32
 - 1-Padlock and Key
 - 1-Flashlight
 - 2-Batteries
 - 1-Extra Lamp

WAK

February 24, 1931.

Mr. H. W. Dorsey,
Chief Clerk, Smithsonian Institution.

Dear Mr. Dorsey:

Herewith I forward a bill from Abercrombie & Fitch Company, for one tent amounting to \$58.86. Please pay this from the sum held in the W. L. Abbott Fund for my work in Haiti. The tent is intended for use in the field this coming spring.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

lp

A.W.

February 20, 1931.

Sir:

The Smithsonian Institution acknowledges with thanks your letter of February 18, (File FA 103.202/107) announcing that the American Minister of Port-au-Prince has been notified of the coming work of Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in Haiti. With appreciation of your attention, I am

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1931
A. Wetmore

In reply refer to
FA 103.202/107

February 18, 1931.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Department acknowledges the receipt of your letter of February 11, 1931 in regard to the proposed expedition to Haiti of Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Institution, assisted by Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln of the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of continuing the field work in Zoology of the Institution in that country.

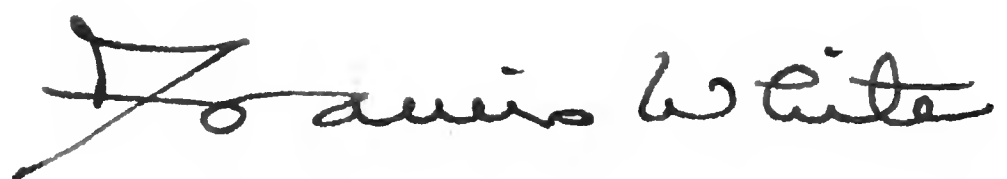
A copy of your letter has been transmitted to the American Minister at Port au Prince, with instructions to request permission for the continuation of Dr. Wetmore's work, and for the importation into Haiti of the guns and ammunition referred to in your letter, expressing the hope that the usual courtesies and facilities, including the free entry of supplies and
equipment

equipment of the expedition, may be accorded to Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Lincoln.

The Minister has also been requested to instruct the American Consular Officers in Haiti to extend all appropriate facilities to Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Lincoln should they call upon them for assistance.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Francis White". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Francis White".

Assistant Secretary.

February 17, 1931.

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line,
24 State Street,
New York, N.Y.

Attention: A. M. Gibson.

Gentlemen:

With regard to your letter of January 31, announcing reservation for Mr. F. C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and myself on the S.S. Ancon, sailing March 17 for Port-au-Prince, Haiti I beg to enclose herewith the form that you forwarded to me for execution.

My passage will be paid by government transportation request SI 1215.

Very truly yours,

A. WETMORE

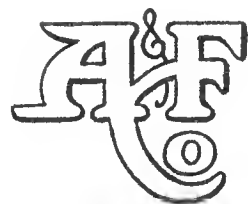
Assistant Secretary.

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH Co.

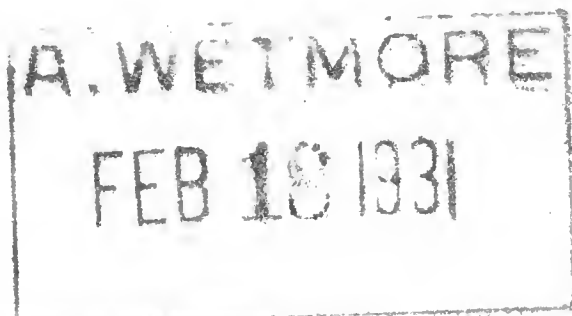
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February
17
1931.

Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
Washington, D.C.

Att: Mr. R. Wetmore, Ass't. Secretary

Gentlemen:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of February 13th. The Tanalite Baker Tent, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ complete with poles, stakes and rope, such as you desire, is now in work at our factory and we hope to have it ready for shipment to you in a few days.

Assuring you of our best attention to your order and of our pleasure in serving you, we are

Yours very truly,

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO.

Manager, Mail Service Department

B. Smith/DS

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 14, 1931.

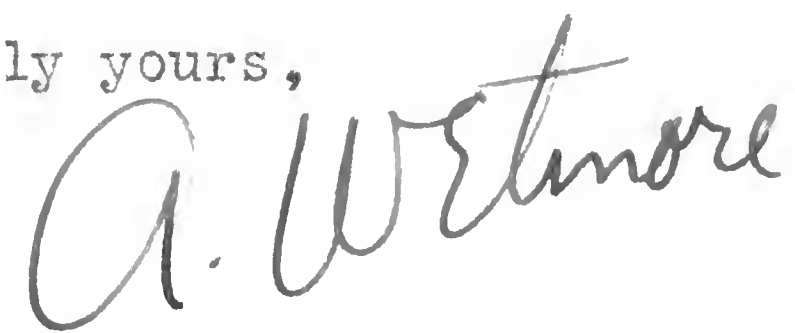
Dr. A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

On or about March 10, 1931, you are instructed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where you will be occupied for two months or more in zoological observations and in collecting specimens for the National Museum. You will be allowed steamer fare from New York City to Port-au-Prince or other ports in Haiti and return, not to exceed \$135.00, payable from the appropriation, "Preservation of Collections, 1931."

Upon completion of this work, you will return to your official station at Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. Wetmore".

Assistant Secretary.

EL

February 14, 1931.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Chief of Foreign Plant Introduction,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of February 12 with a letter of introduction to Captain Oliver P. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, enclosed. I am looking forward to getting away next month and am only sorry that I may not see you in Haiti.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. WETMORE

Assistant Secretary.

EL

February 14, 1931.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Ravenel:

Dear Mr. Ravenel:

Please send me two transportation requests
for my own official use for the National Museum.

Very truly yours,

A. WETMORE

Assistant Secretary.

EL

Bureau of Standards

A. WETMORE

FEB 11 1931

REPORT

on

1 Paulin Altimeter
submitted by
Smithsonian Institution
(Mr. A. Wetmore)
Washington, D.C.

on

February 7, 1931.

Description of Instrument.

B.S. Serial No. 3589
Ident. No. D-1097
Maker: C.E. Johansson, Sweden.
Range: -900 to +9700 feet.
Least Graduation: 10 feet.
Least Reading: 5 feet.
Diameter of Dial: 3 1/8 inches.
Weight: 11 ounces.

Tests.

Adjustment. When received, the instrument was found to read 145 feet high at atmospheric pressure. The pointer was reset to read approximately correct at a pressure of 29.90 inches of mercury.

Scale error test at room temperature. The instrument was clamped in position under a bell jar with an external connection to the center knob so that the tendency pointer could be set to zero. The pressure was changed at an average rate of 1000 feet in five minutes. The pressure was held constant at the test points for two minutes and the reading of the instrument compared with the reading of a mercury barometer which was connected to the bell jar. The pressure was decreased from 30.90 inches to 20.96 inches of mercury and then increased to 29.81 inches of mercury.

Results of Tests.

For the series of ascending and descending readings, the following table gives the true pressures as determined by comparison with a mercurial barometer, the corresponding altitude, the reading of the instrument and the corrections. The corrections are to be added algebraically to the observed reading in order to obtain the true altitude. The altitudes corresponding to the pressures were obtained from Table 51 of the Smithsonian Meteorological Tables, Edition of 1918.

Pressure Inches Mercury	Altitude Table 51 Feet	Instrument Reading Feet	Corrections Feet
30.90	-895	-880	-15
29.92	- 20	+ 10	-30
29.85	+ 45	80	-35
28.92	905	975	-70
27.82	1960	2000	-40
26.84	2935	2980	-45
25.84	3965	4010	-45
24.90	4975	5010	-35
24.16	5795	5820	-25
23.13	6980	7015	-35
22.29	7985	8020	-35
21.44	9040	9060	-20
20.96	9655	9670	-15
21.52	8940	8970	-30
22.35	7910	7950	-40
23.25	6835	6900	-65
24.22	5730	5790	-60
24.94	4930	4980	-50
25.87	3935	3995	-60
26.87	2905	2970	-65
27.84	1940	2000	-60
28.60	1150	1225	-75
29.81	80	115	-35



George K. Burgess, Director.

Washington, D.C.
February 13, 1931.

February 13, 1931.

Abercrombie & Fitch Company,
Madison Ave. at 45th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. B. Smith

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your letter of February 12, 1931 I shall be pleased to have you ship me one Tanalite Baker tent, size 8-1/2 x 8-1/2, x 7-1/2 x 3, with poles and stakes at the price indicated. Please ship marked for my attention. Payment will be prompt upon receipt of your invoice.

Very truly yours,

A. WETMORE
Assistant Secretary.

lp

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OTIS L. GUERNSEY, VICE PRES.

A. WETMORE
FEB 13 1931

Feb.
12th,
1931.

Mr. A. Wetmore, Asst. Sec.
Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very kindly for your inquiry of February 11th. We shall be very glad to supply you with one only Tanalite Baker tent, size 8-1/2 x 8-1/2, x 7-1/2 x 3 at a price of \$62.20. Complete set of poles and stakes are \$3.20 extra.

The above prices are less 10% f.a.s.
New York, immediate shipment upon receipt of order.

Assuring you of our pleasure in serving you, we are

Very truly yours,

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO.

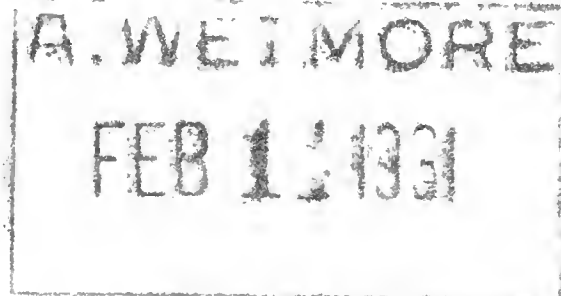
Mgr. Mail Service Dept.

B. Smith/MM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

February 12, 1931.



Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Assistant Director,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Wetmore:

I am enclosing a letter of introduction to Capt. Oliver P. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, which Mr. Ryerson asked me to send you. Mr. Ryerson left last evening for the Pacific coast, to be gone about a month.

Very truly yours,

M. M. Blaine

Clerk.

MMB
1 Encl.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

February 11, 1931.

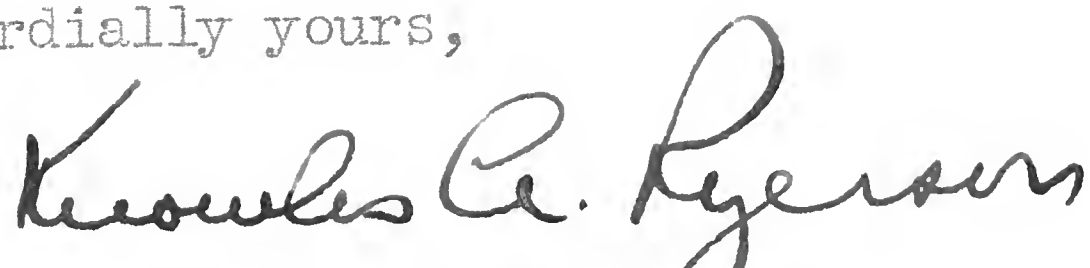
Capt. Oliver P. Smith,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Dear Oliver:

This will introduce to you Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Director of the Smithsonian Institution, who is going to spend some time in Haiti collecting birds and other material for that institution. Doctor Wetmore has been in Haiti and Santo Domingo in the past. One of his visits was during my stay in the island. I shall appreciate greatly anything you may be able to do, officially or personally, that will facilitate the work upon which Doctor Wetmore is engaged and which will make his stay pleasant and profitable in Haiti.

Doctor Wetmore has traveled widely in connection with his bird investigations, spending part of last year in Spain. It was one of my keen regrets that my trip to that country did not coincide with his or that I did not have the privilege of being with him in the field. I only wish I could make this trip with him back to Haiti.

Cordially yours,



Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge.

KAR.MMB

A.W.

February 11 1931.

Sir:

In continuation of the field work in zoology of the Smithsonian Institution in the Republic of Haiti, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, expects to be in Haiti this spring sailing from New York for Port-au-Prince, Haiti on the S.S. Ancon of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, March 17, 1931. Dr. Wetmore will be traveling officially for the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. National Museum, and will have with him as assistant Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture. These gentlemen will be engaged primarily in studies of the birds and reptiles of the Republic, work that will occupy them until about the first of June.

As part of their work they will make collections principally of birds and reptiles that will come to the National Museum. For this work they will have as part of their equipment, three 16 guage shotguns, and 2 32 caliber collecting pistols with the necessary ammunition. It will be greatly appreciated if the American Minister to Haiti may be informed of the proposed work, with a request that he make the necessary arrangements for the importation of the guns and ammunition mentioned, and other necessary scientific equipment through the customs of Haiti and, further, that he use his good offices on Dr. Wetmore's arrival to secure the necessary permissions for the work outlined. The cooperation of the State Department in this official matter will be sincerely appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

INDEXED

February 11, 1931.

Abercrombie & Fitch Company,
Madison Avenue and 45th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Please quote me your price for purchase by the
Smithsonian Institution of one Tanalite Baker Tent, size
8-1/2 x 8-1/2, 7-1/2 feet high at the front and 3 feet high
at the back, with ridge, uprights and stakes, as listed in
your catalogue.

Very truly yours,

A. WETMORE
Assistant Secretary.

lp

A. WETMORE

FEB 13 1931

February 11, 1931.

The Panama Railroad Steamship Line,
24 State Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Doctor Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has forwarded to me a copy of the form transmitted to him from your office, and which is pertinent to the reservation that he has made for a stateroom to be occupied by us on the S. S. Ancon, sailing from New York on March 17. This form has been filled in by me (Questions 1 to 6), and is inclosed.

You are further advised that the travel contemplated by me is on official business for the Biological Survey, which we understand makes applicable the special government rate of \$50.00 plus \$2.00 Haitian port tax. To cover this passage I have assigned government transportation request No. A-470,491.

Very truly yours,

F. C. Lincoln,
Biologist, Division of
Biological Investigations.

Incl. B-33261.

FCI/era

MAILED FEB 11 1931

52-1,212
February 9, 1931.

Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln,
Biological Survey,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lincoln:

The Panama Rail Road Steamship Line, 24
State Street, New York, under date of January 31, write me they
have made assignment to us of a very desirable room on the S.S.
Ancon, sailing from New York for Port-au-Prince, Haiti March 17.
They ask that you fill out the accompanying form (Questions 1 to 6)
and return to them together with a formal letter of request from the
Biological Survey stating that you are traveling on official business
for that Bureau. This letter will entitle you to the special govern-
ment rate of \$50.00 plus \$2.00, Haitian Port Tax. At the same time
they ask that you give them the number of the government transportation
request that will cover your passage.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. ELMORE
Assistant Secretary.

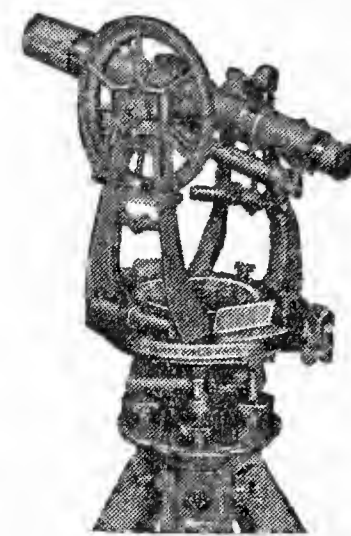


Fiala Outfits, Inc.

ANTHONY FIALA, President

47 Warren Street
New York City, N. Y.

Feb. 6, 1931



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AIR.

file
A. WETMORE
FEB - 9 1931
Mr. A. Wetmore
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your inquiry of February 5th we take pleasure in sending you the enclosed catalogue and also samples of our light weight waterproof Egyptian cloth from which we make our special tents for expedition work.

Hoping that we may have the opportunity to estimate on tentage and other equipment for you, we remain

Yours very truly

ANTHONY FIALA

Handwritten text in a stylized script, possibly a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is arranged in two lines. The first line contains approximately 10 characters, and the second line contains approximately 10 characters. The script is dark and appears to be written on a light-colored, textured surface.

February 6, 1931.

Abercrombie and Fitch,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your catalogue of tents.

I am interested particularly in any light weight tent
for two or three people.

Very truly yours,

A. WETMORE

Assistant Secretary.

February 3, 1931.

Fiala Outfits,
47 Warren Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me your catalogue of tents. I am
interested particularly in any light weight tent for two or
three people.

Very truly yours,

A. W. E. T. A. D.

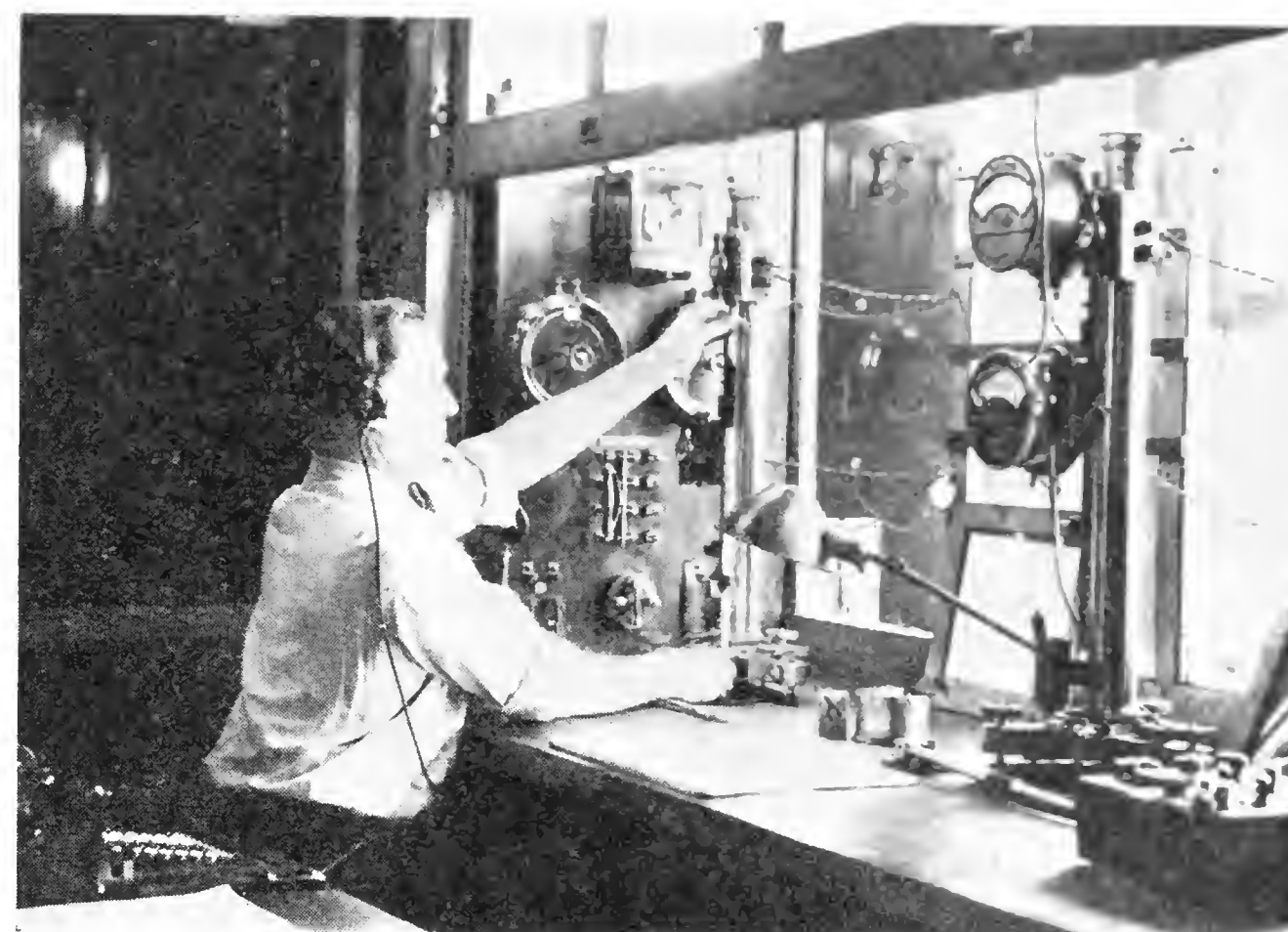
Assistant Secretary.

lp

**HERCULES
TESTS THE
SHOTGUN
COMPENSATOR**



Reprinted from
THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN
February, 1931



The operator obtains a direct reading of the instrumental velocity from the recorder tube of the Boulenge chronograph. He records this and the data from the firing range on the ballistic sheet. The complete cycle can be effectively performed with interval of only 18 seconds between shots

Hercules Tests the Shotgun Compensator

By FRANK F. REED AND L. C. WELDIN, *Ballistic Engineers, Hercules Powder Co.*

THE Cutts Compensator is now well known to all those who follow the shooting game. The value of this invention has many times been proven and demonstrated by practical use and scientific tests. The Marines have found it of greatest value on their submachine guns, and we believe that all such arms in the service are now equipped with the compensator. The Army has found the compensator to be a very desirable adjunct to the automatic and semi-automatic rifles when these are being fired from the shoulder.

The various articles published in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, *Forest and Stream*, *Outdoor Life*, and *Army Ordnance* have given very clear accounts of what the compensator is, how it functions, and its value for either rifles or shotguns. We have always been favorably impressed with what we have read and heard about Colonel Cutts' invention, and it seems as if the compensator was the one thing needed to make all forms of shotgun-shooting a pleasure.

Recoil or kick has always been a serious handicap to shooting the scatter gun. The sport of trap-shooting has lost many followers because beginners have been so severely punished by the recoil on their first attempt to break the clays. This same recoil is still

responsible for a great many lost birds even with the hardened trap-shots. If there were nothing else accomplished by the compensator, the reduction of recoil should make it welcome to the shotgun fraternity.

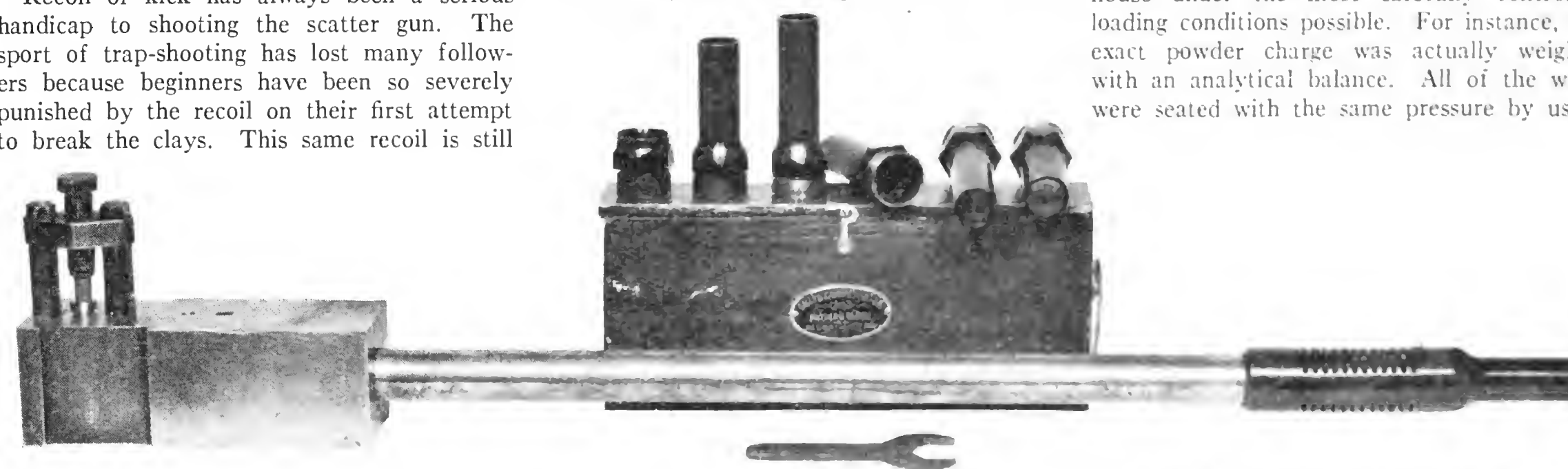
During the past season we have had numerous inquiries about employing the compensator on shotguns that we could not answer. For example: What is the effect, if any, on the velocity and pressure? What is the actual amount of the reduction in recoil? Does the compensator give a more uniform distribution of the pellets in the pattern, or does it give a patchy pattern? And, above all, can a higher pattern be obtained by using the compensated gun? Similar questions had occurred to us, and being curious, we decided to make a comprehensive ballistic study and publish the facts as we found them.

Our experience in shotgun-testing indicated the folly of trying to judge the performance of a load, gun, or any factor relating to a shotgun by testing anything less than 10-shot series, and repeating the test on ten

separate occasions. Sometimes we think even such a program may be open to criticism for its brevity and lack of sufficient data. However, it has proven reliable to date and gives a wealth of information concerning ballistic uniformity and the rules for fluctuation of patterns which can not be determined accurately in one day. We decided that, regardless of how much or how little testing was done, nothing less than a ten-day test would be considered.

We next had a long discussion as to just what loads should be used. The load trap was of course of first importance, as the compensator, to be of any value, must perform satisfactorily with this load. The second load finally selected was one corresponding to that of the heaviest 12-gauge load found on the market. Available funds to carry on this investigation did not permit more than two loads, nor would it be possible to use more than one pattern-control tube on each load.

The shells were all hand-loaded in our proof house under the most carefully controlled loading conditions possible. For instance, the exact powder charge was actually weighed with an analytical balance. All of the wads were seated with the same pressure by using

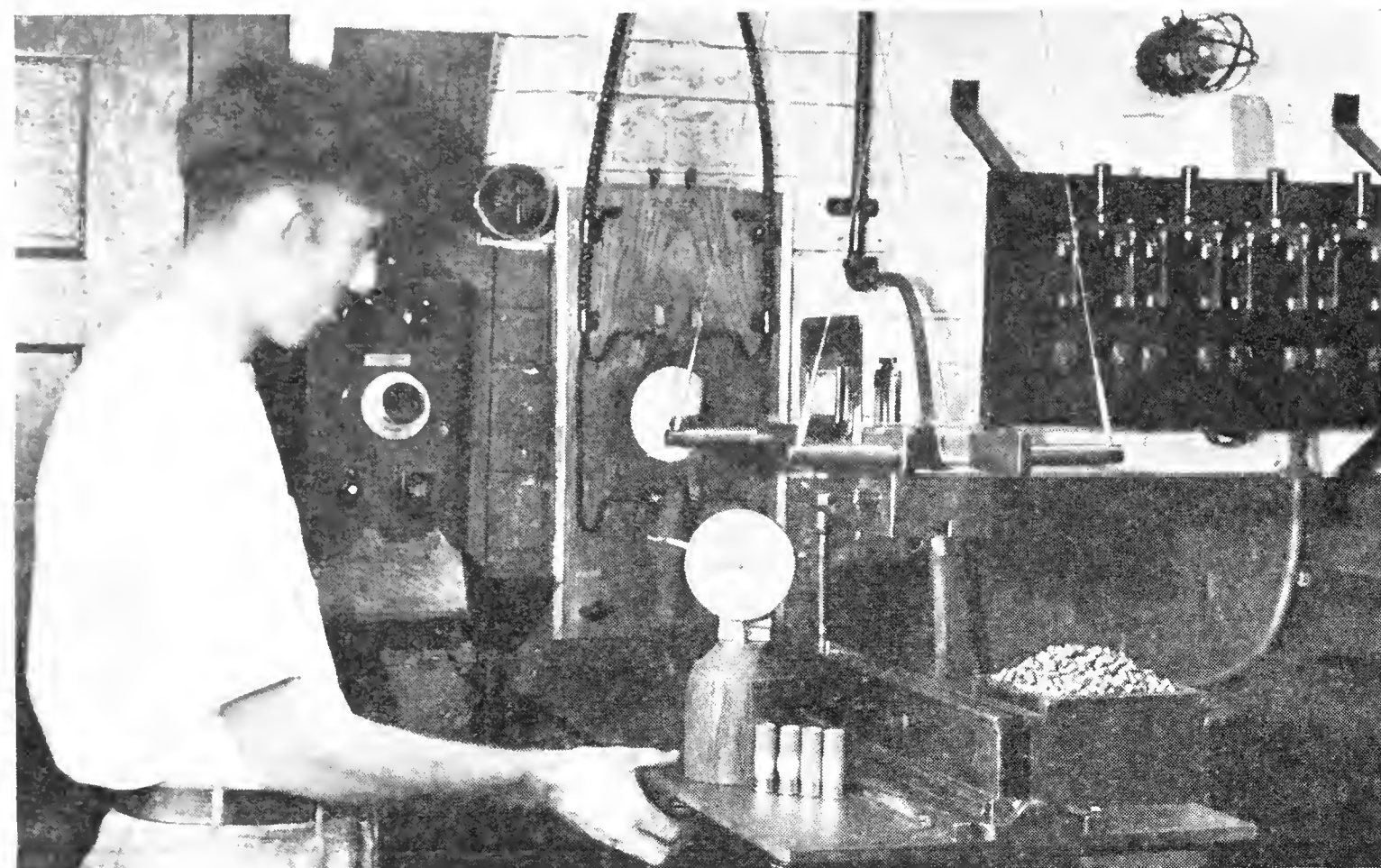


The test gun after being compensated, and the entire set of control tubes. All tubes and the wrench can readily be carried in the pocket of your hunting coat

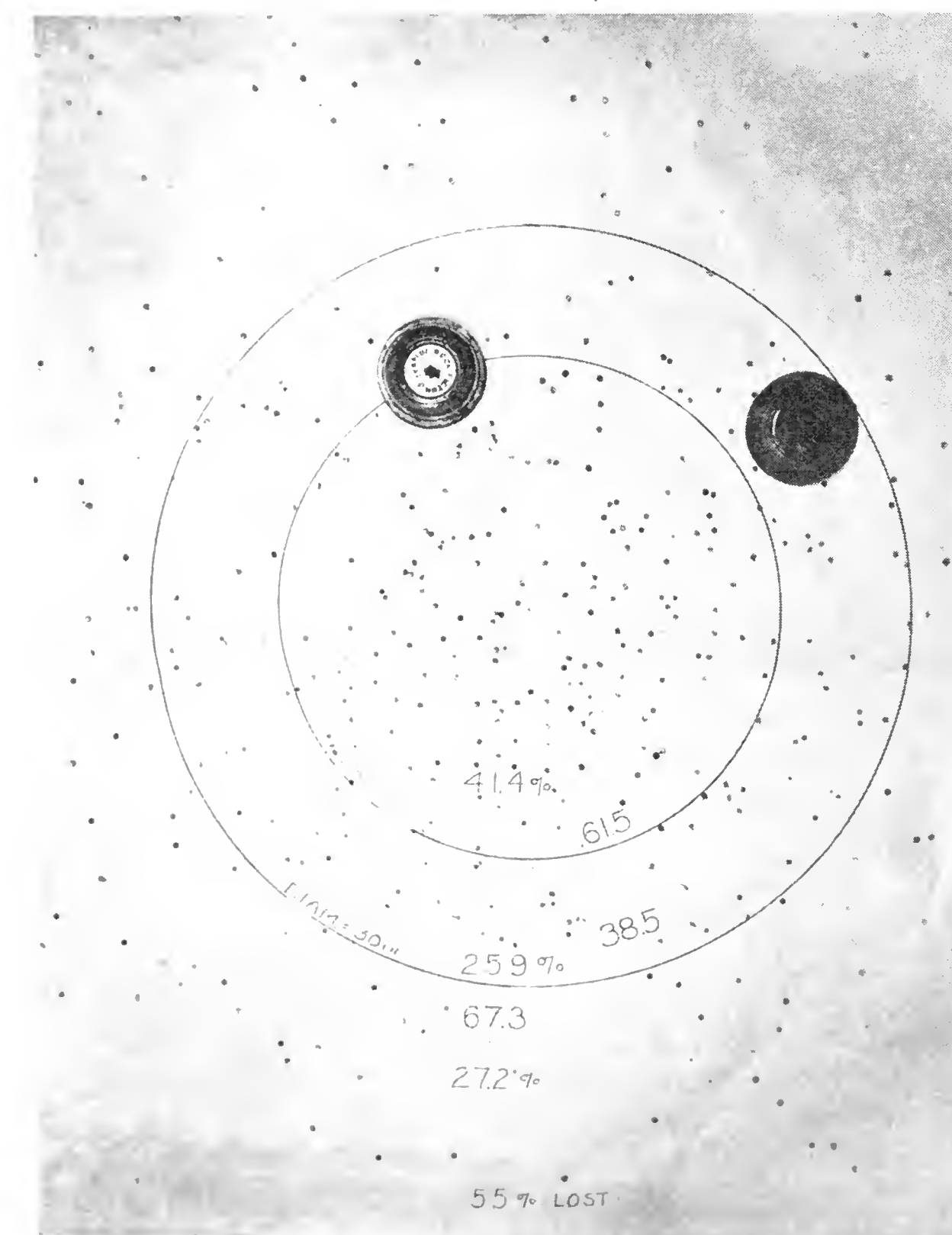
the machine designed and built at the Hercules Experimental Station. It is very important in loading shot shells that the powder be uniformly compressed and confined. Our machine accomplishes this by causing the wads to lift the same dead-weight load each time.

In a test of this nature it is absolutely essential to have the exact number of shot pellets as well as have the same weight of shot in each shell. This is accomplished by the shot-counting trowel, adjustable to accommodate the variation that may exist from bag to bag of any given size shot, as well as changing from load to load or from one shot size to another.

The ballistic range at the Hercules Experimental Station is admirably equipped to make just such an investigation as this. The shot-gun range is over 10 feet wide to accommodate the spread of shot without possible air current effect or eddies caused by the blast of the discharge. The steel target plate carrying the roll of pattern paper in front of it is on a track and can be placed at various distances from the gun for measuring velocity and determining the pattern over the different ranges. For all 12-gauge work in this country the target is placed 40 yards



The operator at the range loads and fires the gun. He removes the crusher cylinder and measures the breech pressure in pounds per square inch by a direct-reading dial micrometer. The pressure and recoil readings for each shot are reported to the chronograph operator by phone. The pierced shells with their pasters ready to be fired are shown on the table



This shows where your pellets go. Of those hitting in the 30-inch circle, 61.5 per cent are in the inner 20-inch circle and 38.5 per cent are in the outer ring. Two 4 1/4-inch circles could go through this pattern without being touched by a single pellet

from the muzzle. Using the one distance as standard allows us to compare our work with existing data and with the work of other companies. The target paper is rolled up automatically after each shot is fired, thus exposing a new section of paper for the next shot. This system keeps the shots and series all in order and prevents a mix-up at the time the patterns are counted, and it definitely connects each pattern with the other ballistic data on that shot. After a 10-shot series is fired, the roll of paper is brought to the loading room, and the tedious job of counting the shot holes begins. We draw a 30-inch circle with a beam compass in such

a manner that it will circumscribe the greatest number of shot holes. Sometimes the center has to be moved several times before we are satisfied. Then experienced pattern-counters do the actual counting by marking out each hole with a colored pencil. A rather curious error has been found to creep into this part of the work, in that the hand is apt to work faster, or in some cases slower, than the brain. Such a mental tally is quite questionable. In order to avoid this, various mechanical devices have been tried and discarded. It has been finally found necessary to allow each man to count up to 20 and then tally this on the paper and proceed to count another 20, etc. Although this takes more time we feel that the system is more accurate and is justifiable.

Our proof-gun equipment is so arranged that the barrels can be interchanged with only a momentary delay. This permitted us to sandwich this work into the regular routine testing, since a test gun equipped with a compensator could not well be used for regular proof work. The gun with its carriage weighs 50 pounds, and is so supported by four wires that when it swings in its recoil arc on a 5-foot radius the axis of the barrel is parallel to its repose position. This arrangement allows us to measure in inches the free recoil of the gun after each shot. This measurement can readily be converted into units of momentum, velocity of recoil, energy of recoil, and used to check approximately the muzzle velocity of the load. Since the energy of recoil and amount of its reduction are one of the primary objects of this investigation, this equipment provides the ideal means required in this work. In addition the results could be readily compared with our daily work.

As we wished to measure the velocity and pressure on each shot as well as the pattern

and recoil, in the regular manner, it was necessary to pierce or drill a hole through the paper of the shell at a point 1 inch from the head in order that the powder gases could act upon the pressure piston, which is closely fitted in a lapped port through the top of the barrel. The other end of the piston bears upon a lead cylinder outside of the barrel, and compresses the lead cylinder an amount proportional to the maximum powder pressure. The drilling or piercing of the shell, and the paster put over the hole have a detrimental effect upon the patterns. This condition, coupled with the tight chamber used in all our proof guns, we believe lowers our patterns to the extent of 10 or 15 per cent. This is unfortunate as it makes our patterns run between 60 per cent and 70 per cent on ammunition that will give 75 per cent to 85 per cent in a normal shotgun. However, we wish to deal with figures just as they are, and do not apply theoretical corrections or make separate pattern determination in a regular gun.

In order to eliminate any differences in guns due to their chambers, condition of shells, etc., we decided to use the same gun to compare the compensated and uncompensated firing. Consequently the two loads were tested for ten days in an unaltered barrel. We then journeyed to Middlefield, where the Lyman company had their experts cut off the barrel and fit the compensator in such a manner that the total length of the barrel was practically the same as before. After this alteration it was refired with the same loads. Unfortunately this arrangement did not permit a direct comparison to be

made on the same day between a compensated and an uncompensated gun. There was, however, only an interval of ten working days between the completion of the original firings and the start of the tests with the compensated gun. Under the circumstances this is about as good as could

own analysis, we are publishing the entire set of results. Each line represents a 10-shot test in which we show the mean values as well as the maximum and minimum individual shots. We wish to emphasize that in this work every shot has been included and that none were eliminated no matter how



After the series of 10 shots is completed, the paper is taken from the roll at the target, the 30-inch circle is drawn and the counting of the number of pellets is performed by experienced operators

be expected; and since our previous experience indicates that a ten-day test gives an average that can be relied upon to be duplicated, we feel that the two tests can be directly compared.

In order that all figures may be available to those who are desirous of making their

poor the result. Sound mathematical theory justifies the discarding of a shot when ballistic results are obviously erroneous or when something has happened to the equipment causing a false record. But in this investigation every shot has been included. Our complete figures follow:

TRAP LOAD—NO COMPENSATOR															
Series No.	Date 1930	Time	Velocity F. S.		Target	Pressure		Recoil ins.	Pattern per cent		Loading room		Range		Hum
			40-yd. Mean	gun Max.	to Min.	Pounds Mean	per sq. inch Max.	50-lb. gun	40 yds. Mean	Max.	Temp. Mean	Baro. Max.	Temp. Mean	Hum. Max.	
89	7/5	11:30AM	852	870	837	8,200	8,900	7,500	10.90	11.0	56.4	61.8	47.6	74	64
91	7/7	9:15AM	850	869	831	7,500	8,000	6,300	10.74	10.6	57.0	69.2	38.7	74	73
99	7/8	1:20PM	852	872	837	7,800	8,600	7,300	10.75	10.9	55.5	73.0	46.7	74	52
5	7/9	10:00AM	852	882	832	7,500	8,600	6,800	10.78	11.0	62.2	73.4	44.6	73	63
23	7/14	9:10AM	854	885	825	7,600	8,400	6,300	10.82	11.0	56.8	71.4	34.8	68	73
47	7/16	10:10AM	861	876	847	7,900	8,400	7,100	10.76	10.9	55.6	63.6	47.8	73	64
70	7/21	10:40AM	845	877	821	7,500	8,000	6,400	10.76	10.9	59.7	71.3	33.7	75	64
79	7/22	10:00AM	850	868	827	7,800	8,600	7,200	10.68	10.8	57.6	78.1	53.8	70	60
84	7/23	9:50AM	857	873	835	8,000	9,200	7,100	10.74	11.0	57.0	63.1	34.8	74	74
86	7/23	2:15AM	848	864	832	7,600	8,400	7,100	10.68	10.9	53.2	75.8	46.7	78	58
Mean			852	874	832	77.4			10.78	10.9	60.1	70.1	42.9		
Individual extremes			885	821		92	63		11.0	10.5	78.1	33.7			
TRAP LOAD—COMPENSATED—TUBE .690															
82	8/11	11:30AM	855	869	835	7,800	8,500	7,300	9.29	9.5	6.6	71.0	61.5	75	38
93	8/12	11:40AM	849	875	829	8,200	9,800	6,800	9.37	9.6	62.5	69.5	45.3	72	45
3	8/12	4:40PM	852	897	827	8,200	8,700	7,400	9.35	9.6	63.4	72.4	49.8	79	37
4	8/13	9:15AM	841	851	814	7,300	7,700	6,400	9.41	9.8	64.4	69.6	56.8	75	54
14	8/13	4:20PM	847	880	832	8,100	9,000	6,900	9.35	9.8	61.6	71.5	37.8	80	39
18	8/15	10:00AM	854	870	835	8,100	8,600	7,500	9.36	9.5	69.0	74.1	64.5	78	78
21	8/15	3:30PM	850	878	829	8,000	8,900	7,400	9.35	9.5	65.7	73.3	60.5	76	84
22	8/16	9:00AM	856	882	835	7,900	8,900	7,000	9.42	9.6	60.4	65.9	53.8	79	84
25	8/18	9:30AM	847	878	828	7,900	8,400	7,300	9.23	9.3	60.7	71.9	52.4	75	79
34	8/18	2:40PM	857	873	820	8,300	9,000	7,600	9.37	9.5	56.0	65.9	38.2	80	45
Mean			851	875	828	79.8			9.35	9.57	63.3	70.5	52.1		
Individual extremes			897	814		98	68		9.8	8.9	74.1	37.8			

Trap Load—3 drams E. C., lot No. 29. 1 1/4 ounces No. 7 1/2 Winch. (437) Shot. Winch. Rep. H. V. 2 3/4-inch L. B. Shells. Stand. vel over 40 yards. Maximum Herco Load—41.5 grains Herco, lot No. 11. 1 1/4 ounces (286) No. 6 West. Shot. 2 3/4-inch West. Field stand. shells

MAXIMUM LOAD HERCO POWDER—NO COMPENSATOR															
Series No.	Date 1930	Time	Velocity F. S.		Target	Pressure		Recoil ins.	Pattern per cent		Loading room		Range		Hum
			40-yd. Mean	gun Max.	to Min.	Pounds Mean	per sq. inch Max.	50-lb. gun	40 yds. Mean	Max.	Temp. Mean	Baro. Max.	Temp. Mean	Hum. Max.	
98	7/8	1:30PM	978	997	957	7,600	8,400	6,900	12.59	12.8	69.2	74.3	56.6	74	52
4	7/9	10:00AM	962	998	934	6,900	8,400	6,300	12.31	12.6	63.9	68.0	57.0	73	63
22	7/14	8:50AM	967	982	923	6,200	7,200	4,500	12.19	12.5	64.6	69.8	55.6	68	73
46	7/16	10:00AM	963	977	947	6,800	7,300	5,800	12.36	12.7	61.6	74.0	41.3	73	64
69	7/21	10:30AM	950	981	932	6,700	7,900	5,000	12.30	12.6	55.6	72.4	24.5	75	64
78	7/22	9:40AM	971	992	950	7,100	8,100	6,300	12.36	12.6	73.4	83.6	52.5	70	60
83	7/23	9:30AM	950	983	893	5,900	7,500	4,100	12.08	12.4	61.2	71.4	51.4	74	74
85	7/23	2:00PM	975	997	947	7,500	8,700	6,200	12.50	12.8	58.8	73.8	25.5	78	58
96	7/24	3:20PM	960	979	937	7,100	8,200	6,100	12.49	12.9	64.0	77.6	37.8	80	69
100	7/25	8:40AM	965	982	943	6,800	7,300	5,800	12.30	12.7	69.6	75.2	61.5	75	73
Mean			964	988	936	68.6			12.34	12.66	64.2	74.0	46.4		
Individual extremes			998	893		87	41		12.9	11.4	83.6	24.5			

MAXIMUM LOAD HERCO POWDER COMPENSATED—TUBE .680																		
Series No.	Date 1930	Time	Velocity		F. S. target Min.	Pressure			Recoil ins. 50-lb. gun			Pattern per cent 40 yds.			Loading room		Range	
			40-yd. gun Mean	Max.		Pounds Mean	sq. Max.	inch Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Temp.	Baro.	Temp.	Hum
79	8/11	10:40AM	955	984	915	6,500	7,800	5,100	10.09	9.5	10.7	71.7	80.0	64.6	73	29.03	70	38
92	8/12	11:30AM	943	973	918	6,000	7,000	4,600	10.12	10.5	9.4	74.5	79.7	67.5	72	29.15	67	45
2	8/12	4:20PM	968	993	935	7,600	8,800	6,500	10.48	10.7	10.0	69.2	76.3	59.8	79	29.25	70	37
5	8/13	9:15AM	970	981	956	7,200	7,800	6,000	10.64	10.7	10.1	67.5	75.2	59.7	75	29.45	61	54
13	8/13	4:20PM	960	1,001	917	7,400	8,400	5,500	10.38	10.8	9.6	68.9	78.4	47.2	80	29.40	73	39
19	8/15	10:20AM	970	997	952	7,700	8,600	6,500	10.42	10.6	10.1	70.0	74.5	62.9	78	29.10	68	78
20	8/15	3:10PM	965	974	955	7,100	8,000	5,700	10.33	10.6	9.9	72.4	79.7	63.0	76	29.10	68	84
23	8/16	9:15AM	962	999	900	6,900	8,200	5,100	10.18	10.5	9.4	63.6	67.8	44.1	79	29.05	68	84
24	8/18	9:05AM	957	993	908	6,900	7,900	5,100	10.12	10.6	9.3	65.4	71.0	54.2	75	28.95	69	79
34	8/18	2:40PM	964	982	925	7,300	9,100	5,700	10.48	10.9	9.8	72.7	78.7	66.1	78	29.05	75	45
Mean			961	988	928	70.6			10.32	10.66	9.71	69.6	76.1	58.9				
Individual extremes			1,001		900		91	46		10.9	9.3		80.0	44.1				

We are not publishing the above mass of data to confound the average reader or to becloud the issue, but to please those experts who are not satisfied until they know "wherefore and how come?" We will now analyze the various ballistic factors to clarify and simplify this amazing array of figures.

The breech pressure undergoes no apparent change, as might be expected. The compensator with its control tube plays no part in the breech end of the gun, where the pressure is maximum.

The instrumental velocity undergoes no appreciable change. Any loss that might be occasioned by shortening the barrel is apparently regained by the inherent ability of the pattern-control tube to project the mass of shot into the air in a ballistically better condition.

The compensator materially reduces the recoil. Since our test gun measures the amount of free recoil in inches, we believe that this figure alone would not give a clear mental picture of the extent of this reduction. We have, therefore, converted these figures from their momentum value for the 50-pound gun into the velocity and energy of free recoil for a normal 7-pound gun. In order to show these various values in direct comparison with each other for the two conditions of the gun we are tabulating them as follows:

		— Free Recoil —			
		50-lb. gun	for 7-lb. gun	Calculated	
Load	Condition	Inches	lbs.f.s.	ft.scc.	ft.lb.
Herco	Compensated	10.32	109.6	15.63	26.6
Herco	Uncompensated	12.34	131.0	18.70	38.2
E. C.	Compensated	9.35	99.1	14.14	21.8
E. C.	Uncompensated	10.78	114.3	16.50	29.2

The uncompensated gun has 43 per cent more recoil energy when using the maximum Herco load than the compensated gun with the same load. With the trap load this difference is 34 per cent. The amount of reduction is, of course, a function of the number, size, and angle of the ports. These could be made so that they would actually pull the gun away from the shoulder. The present angles have been designed by Colonel Cutts to lessen the recoil and take out the extreme pain or vicious kicks, as it is found desirable to have a certain amount of recoil to hold the gun firmly against the shoulder for succeeding shots.

Just what does this mean? It means that the average shooter can enjoy his shooting without having so many beautiful color designs on his shoulder from one week-end to the next. To the beginner, this knowledge may keep him from his backward somersault the split second before he gives the trigger

the final yank. Moreover, he should be able to lift the fountain pen at the office Monday morning without the inevitable groan, and, "Never again!" Even the high gun man with a hardened shoulder will find that he is in better condition on the shoot-off, when he needs everything.

In considering the patterns we believe that a clearer idea of the improvement obtained by using the compensator can be shown if we present their salient features by showing the actual differences in a concentrated table form. These figures, showing the grand averages, the average of the high and low individual pattern found in the 10-shot series each day, as well as the variation and the number of other exceptional low or poor patterns that do not show up individually in the big tabulation, are as follows:

		Patterns					No. patterns less than 50%		Variations in 100 shots	
Load	Condition	Mean of 100 shots	Mean of daily maxs.	Mean of daily mins.	Mean of daily variations	Mean of daily variations				
Herco	Compensated	69.6	76.1	58.9	17.2	2	2	35.9		
Herco	Uncompensated	62.2	74.0	46.4	29.6	8	8	56.1		
Difference		5.4	2.1	12.5	12.4	6	6	20.2		
E. C.	Compensated	63.3	70.5	52.1	18.4	7	7	19.4		
E. C.	Uncompensated	60.1	70.1	42.9	27.2	14	14	34.4		
Difference		3.3	.4	9.2	9.8	7	7	15.0		
Weldin's 1927 tests		64.5			26.8			48.0		

Before analyzing this data, we wish you to note the figures in the last line. As you may have noted in Mr. Weldin's article in the December (1927) issue of the RIFLEMAN, he fired 4,900 shots with various loads with a standard test gun to establish some fundamental rules in regard to variation of patterns. These data are mean values obtained from this extensive program, and have proved to be sound on regular tests made since that date. Had high patterns been the only consideration in these tests we could have delivered the goods by using one of our regular 12-gauge pump guns that can beat these percentages 10 or 15 per cent with clocklike regularity. However, we stuck to our standard testing conditions, which is the only way that a true comparison can be obtained. No apologies for 60 to 70 per cent patterns.

The most important feature of the above tabulation is that the pattern has been in-

creased with both loads. Next we note that each day we were getting less variation in the 10 successive shots. The variation in the total of 100 shots also brings us good news. These variations for the compensated gun are not only less in this particular test, but are decidedly less than the long-time average variations.

This analysis further shows that there is little change in the average of the daily maximums, but that the mean daily minimum has been greatly increased. Also, the number of low and blown patterns has been markedly decreased. We are thus assured that by the use of the compensator and the pattern-control tube, the average pattern has been increased, due to the elimination of those inevitable erratic and blown patterns. We conclude that the higher patterns mean

more game and fewer "lost" birds at the trap. Pattern improvement is a big advantage, and the compensator gets the credit in this investigation.

Generally a mere visual inspection of a number of patterns will result in the proof that one's own products produce superior patterns, while others are patchy and inferior. We have attempted to obviate the personal equation by taking two simple and wholly arbitrary methods of judging the density and distribution of comparable patterns. As shown in the accompanying photograph, we have first determined the number of 4¼-inch circles (or clay pigeons) that could be put through the 30-inch pattern without being touched by a pellet. Next, we have compared the number of pellets in the 20-inch circle with the number in the ring between the 20- and 30-inch circles. The comparison shows the following results:

		—Density and Distribution—			
		No. shots	Pattern per cent	No. 4¼-in. circles in 30-in. pattern	
Load	Condition				
Herco	Uncompensated	22 and 29	64.3	7.3	
Herco	Compensated	23 and 24	64.5	6.8	
E. C.	Uncompensated	70	59.7	3.5	
E. C.	Compensated	22	60.4	3.3	
E. C.	Uncompensated	86	63.2	3.7	
E. C.	Compensated	93 and 4	63.4	3.1	

These results indicate that there is a better distribution in a compensated gun pattern than in one of the same percentage from an uncompensated gun. This also means more game and fewer crippled birds to the hunter, and fewer shouts of "lost" to those who have a pet aversion to that sad word at the traps. Higher patterns sound fine, but the smart shooter wants to know if they are "patchy"—lots of shot concentrated in small areas. The 100-per-cent patterns sound good and can be obtained by holding the shot together with paraffin, but the practical killing area would be very small. The most uniform distribution of pellets is very desirable, and this is another advantage of the compensator that we would like emphasized. Analyzing the pattern by this other method shows the following comparison:

DISTRIBUTION IN PATTERNS						
Series No.	Load	Pellets in 30-inch circle	Pellets in outer ring between		Per cent of total 30-in. pattern outer ring	Per cent of total 30-in. pattern inner 20-in. ring
			20-in.	and 30-in. circles		
UNCOMPENSATED						
86	E. C.	276	125		45.3	54.7
47	E. C.	243	120		49.4	50.6
46	Herco	177	82		46.3	53.7
83	Herco	175	75		42.8	57.2
Mean of 40 shots.....					46.0	54.0
COMPENSATED						
3	E. C.	277	116		41.9	58.1
25	E. C.	265	123		46.4	53.6
2	Herco	198	79		39.9	60.1
24	Herco	187	79.5		42.5	57.5
Mean of 40 shots.....					42.7	57.3

By comparing the figures in the last two columns it can readily be seen that compensating the gun has caused a flow of pellets toward the center of the pattern. This amounts to approximately 3 per cent whether the loads are taken individually or collectively. This signifies that the load from a compensated gun would be more effective at greater ranges as well as at this standard distance of 40 yards, because it has a greater density in the inner portion of the pattern. Coupling this comparison with the previous one we see that we have gained an important advantage while more than holding our own on the 30-inch pattern taken as a whole.

To satisfy those whose minds run only to patterns, we will consider, from the preceding tabulation, only those pellets which fell within the inner or 20-inch ring at 40 yards. Each figure below refers to the mean value for both patterns:

	Per cent
E. C., compensated	34.8
E. C., uncompensated	31.4
Increase	3.4
Herco, compensated	39.5
Herco, uncompensated	33.6
Increase	5.9

As we pointed out above, the compensator will give more effective patterns at 40 yards, and better patterns at increased ranges.

A desirable advantage to the man who owns or desires to own guns for different purposes is that he can get the same benefits with one compensated gun and the assortment of control tubes. He needs to have only the one gun which fits him and suits him, and then carry along those light control tubes which are suitable for the game that

he expects to encounter. For instance, he can be using his .680 tube for duck, and then when he changes over to the upland region, where the grouse will give a shot at closer range, it is necessary only to change this tube for the .725. The same holds good when you have been engaging in some plain and fancy trap-shooting with .690 tube attached, and want to change over to the child's game of Skeet. Easy! Just screw off the little control tube and replace it with the spreader tube. You are now properly equipped for that pastime. In fact, the man shooting Skeet without a compensator and the spreader tube is at a distinct disadvantage unless he has a special cylinder bored gun for this purpose. Other things being equal, we would always place our money on the man with the compensated gun.

Pattern-control tube .725, called modified choke. Purpose—For the average trap-shot and ordinary hunting. Corresponds to modified choke of regular guns.

Pattern-control tube .740, called general purpose tube. Purpose—For the fast shooter getting them right off the trap house. Good for brush- and rabbit-shooting. Used for more different kinds of shooting than any of the other tubes.

Spreader tube. Purpose—For Skeet or very close brush-shooting. Will surprise the fast trap-shooter also.

The ports are on the top and bottom of the compensator, and do not throw a blast backward or create a disturbing influence to the other members of a squad.

It has often been said that the compensator would cause considerable residue to be blown out of the ports, and that, in the case of progressive-burning powders, the unburnt grains would be thrown out via the ports also. In order to obtain some actual information on this we decided to make some simple tests. We placed a large sheet of wet blotting paper 12 inches below the compensator, and after a 10-shot series no partially burned grains were found while shooting either load. No more carbonaceous residue was found than in the case of an uncompensated test gun. Against a dark background the muzzle flash of either load was normal when the compensator was attached. A flash could be seen coming through the ports, but it was small compared with the muzzle flash, which was normal.

After these tests, and after seeing Mr. Elihu Lyman and Mr. C. A. Pickering breaking the doubles at Skeet with great regularity, we are assured that a Skeet-minded person is not bothered by the gases emerging from the ports, and that the spreader tube bears the same relation to this game that Bobby Jones' "Calamity Jane" does to putting. We know from our personal experience at the Lyman trap that Messrs. Lyman and Pickering were not shooting at trick self-shattering birds. The only things that affected these birds were encounters with solid lead shot when these gentlemen were behind the gun equipped with the compensator and spreader tube.

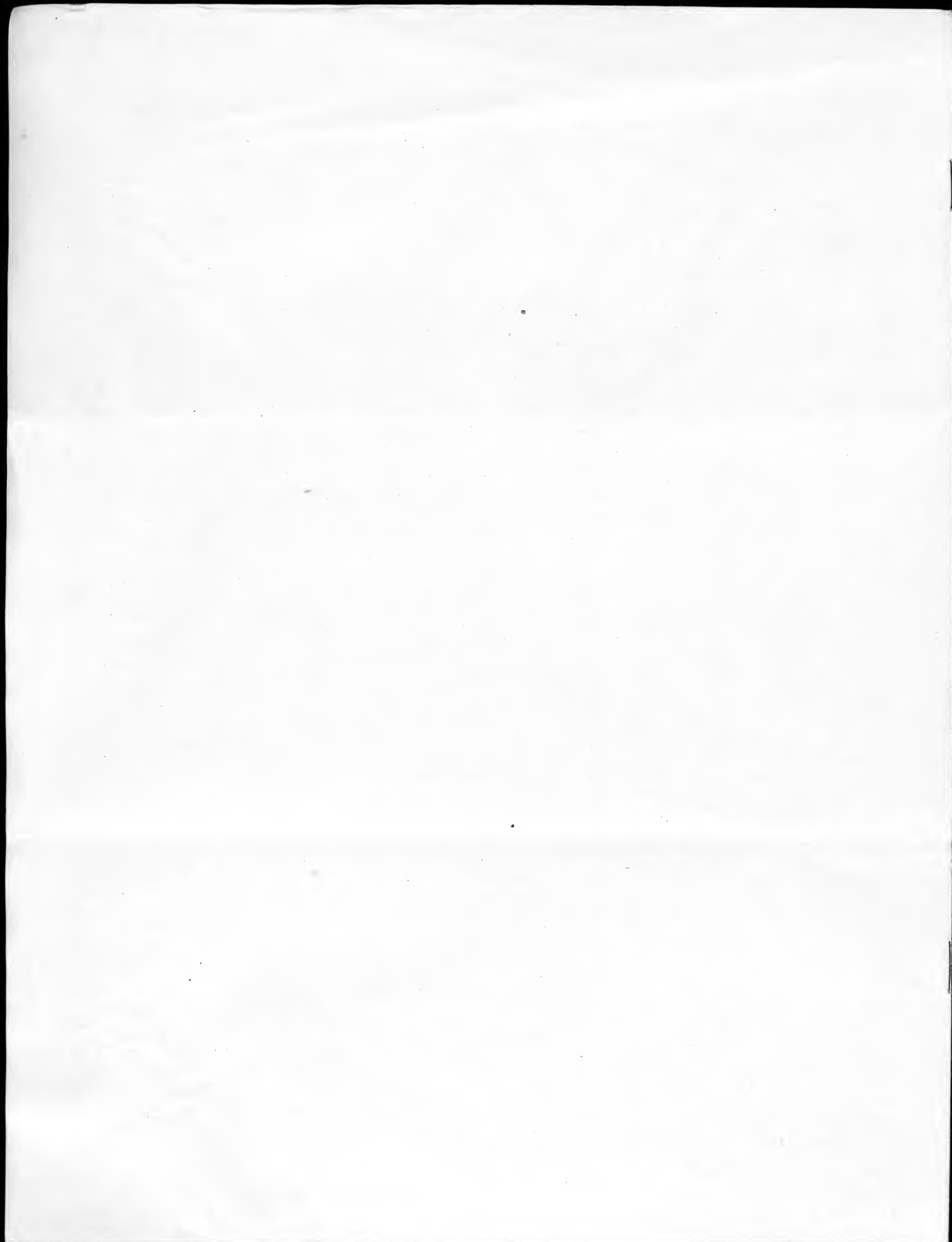
There are other tests on the performance of the compensator that we wish we had the opportunity and funds available to make. For instance, we should like to see someone determine the patterns by means of ten-day tests of 10-shot series each, of the different control tubes and all loads, with the target at various distances from the gun. This would of necessity be an extensive as well as expensive program, but it would give a wealth of valuable and reliable information. We wished to confine our investigation primarily to the compensator's effect on recoil and pattern. We feel satisfied with the results obtained.

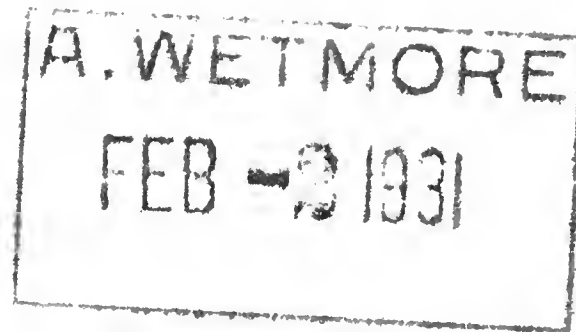
Pattern-control tube .680, called long range No. 2. Purpose—Long-range for ducks and geese, using No. 4 shot or larger.

Pattern-control tube .690, called long range No. 3. Purpose—Handicap trap from 23 yards, etc.; also long-range duck-shooting, using No. 5 or No. 6 shot

Pattern-control tube .705, called full-choke. Purpose—A good tube for the trap-shot novice to use. Corresponds to full choke of regular guns.

Colonel Cutts deserves great credit for having developed such a simple device that accomplishes so much for the benefit of the shotgun fraternity.





Sd-1215

PANAMA RAIL ROAD STEAMSHIP LINE

(PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY)

A. M. GIBSON

PASSENGER AGENT

24 STATE STREET

L. C. WHITLOCK

ASSISTANT PASSENGER AGENT

NEWYORK January 31st 1931

Mr. A. Wetmore
Assistant Secretary
Smithsonian Institute
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 30th inst advising us that you will be travelling on official business for research work in Haiti on behalf of the National Museum and also that Mr. F.C. Lincoln of the Biological Survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be travelling under similar conditions in your company.

Assignment has been made to a very desirable room on the S.S. Ancon March 17th and we will appreciate having the enclosed forms completed (questions one to six) and returned.

In accordance with the arrangement entered into with the Chairman of the Executive Committee we will be glad to extend to you the special rate of \$50.00 plus \$3.00 U.S. Revenue Tax plus \$2.00 Haitian Port Tax. The rate applicable to Mr. Lincoln will be the government rate of \$50.00 plus \$2.00 Haitian Port Tax but it will be necessary for Mr. Lincoln to furnish us with a formal letter of request from his department at the same time advising us the number of the Government transportation request order issued in

page 2.

his favor.

At a later date we will advise all sailing information
and forward baggage tags.

Awaiting your further favor,

Very truly yours


Passenger Agent

January 30, 1931.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line,
24 State Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

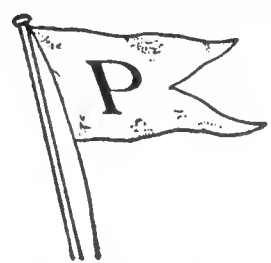
A few days ago, at my request, Ober's Travel Agency of Washington, wrote you asking reservation for me and for Mr. F. C. Lincoln, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the S/S Ancon sailing March 17 from New York for Port-au-Prince, Haiti. As yet I have had no word from you in this matter.

Mr. Lincoln and I are traveling to Haiti officially, my work being for the U. S. National Museum, and his for the Biological Survey. We wish to be assigned a stateroom together. It will be appreciated if you will inform me as to the reservation.

Very truly yours,

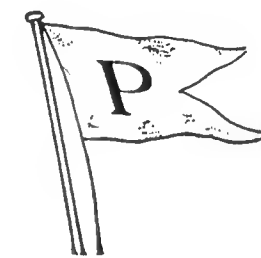
A. WETMORE

Assistant Secretary.



PANAMA LINE

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line



1931

Proposed 1931 Sailing Schedule

1931

STEAMER	Leave New York 4 P. M.	Arrive Port au Prince A. M.	Leave Port au Prince P. M.	Arrive Cristobal A. M.	Leave Cristobal P. M.	Arrive Port au Prince A. M.	Leave Port au Prince P. M.	Arrive New York A. M.
Cristobal.....	Tues. Jan. 6	Sun. Jan. 11	Sun. Jan. 11	Wed. Jan. 14	Sun. Jan. 18	Wed. Jan. 21	Wed. Jan. 21	Mon. Jan. 26
Ancon.....	Tues. Jan. 20	Sun. Jan. 25	Sun. Jan. 25	Wed. Jan. 28	Sun. Feb. 1	Wed. Feb. 4	Wed. Feb. 4	Mon. Feb. 9
Cristobal.....	Tues. Feb. 3	Sun. Feb. 8	Sun. Feb. 8	Wed. Feb. 11	Mon. Feb. 16	Thur. Feb. 19	Thur. Feb. 19	Tues. Feb. 24
Ancon.....	Tues. Feb. 17	Sun. Feb. 22	Sun. Feb. 22	Wed. Feb. 25	Sun. Mar. 1	Wed. Mar. 4	Wed. Mar. 4	Mon. Mar. 9
Cristobal.....	Tues. Mar. 3	Sun. Mar. 8	Sun. Mar. 8	Wed. Mar. 11	Sun. Mar. 15	Wed. Mar. 18	Wed. Mar. 18	Mon. Mar. 23
Ancon.....	Tues. Mar. 17	Sun. Mar. 22	Sun. Mar. 22	Wed. Mar. 25	Sun. Mar. 29	Wed. Apr. 1	Wed. Apr. 1	Mon. Apr. 6
Cristobal.....	Tues. Mar. 31	Sun. Apr. 5	Sun. Apr. 5	Wed. Apr. 8	Sun. Apr. 12	Wed. Apr. 15	Wed. Apr. 15	Mon. Apr. 20
Ancon.....	Tues. Apr. 14	Sun. Apr. 19	Sun. Apr. 19	Wed. Apr. 22	Sun. Apr. 26	Wed. Apr. 29	Wed. Apr. 29	Mon. May 4
*Cristobal.....	Tues. Apr. 28	Sun. May 3	Sun. May 3	Wed. May 6	Sun. May 10	Wed. May 13	Wed. May 13	Mon. May 18
Ancon.....	Tues. May 12	Sun. May 17	Sun. May 17	Wed. May 20	Sun. May 24	Wed. May 27	Wed. May 27	Mon. June 1
Cristobal.....	Tues. May 26	Sun. May 31	Sun. May 31	Wed. June 3	Sun. June 7	Wed. June 10	Wed. June 10	Mon. June 15
Ancon.....	Tues. June 9	Sun. June 14	Sun. June 14	Wed. June 17	Sun. June 21	Wed. June 24	Wed. June 24	Mon. June 29
Cristobal.....	Tues. June 23	Sun. June 28	Sun. June 28	Wed. July 1	Sun. July 5	Wed. July 8	Wed. July 8	Mon. July 13
Ancon.....	Wed. July 8	Mon. July 13	Mon. July 13	Thur. July 16	Sun. July 19	Wed. July 22	Wed. July 22	Mon. July 27
Cristobal.....	Tues. July 21	Sun. July 26	Sun. July 26	Wed. July 29	Sun. Aug. 2	Wed. Aug. 5	Wed. Aug. 5	Mon. Aug. 10
Ancon.....	Tues. Aug. 4	Sun. Aug. 9	Sun. Aug. 9	Wed. Aug. 12	Sun. Aug. 16	Wed. Aug. 19	Wed. Aug. 19	Mon. Aug. 24
Cristobal.....	Tues. Aug. 18	Sun. Aug. 23	Sun. Aug. 23	Wed. Aug. 26	Mon. Aug. 31	Thur. Sept. 3	Thur. Sept. 3	Tues. Sept. 8
Ancon.....	Tues. Sept. 1	Sun. Sept. 6	Sun. Sept. 6	Wed. Sept. 9	Sun. Sept. 13	Wed. Sept. 16	Wed. Sept. 16	Mon. Sept. 21
Cristobal.....	Tues. Sept. 15	Sun. Sept. 20	Sun. Sept. 20	Wed. Sept. 23	Sun. Sept. 27	Wed. Sept. 30	Wed. Sept. 30	Mon. Oct. 5
‡Ancon.....	Tues. Sept. 29	Sun. Oct. 4	Sun. Oct. 4	Wed. Oct. 7	Sun. Oct. 11	Wed. Oct. 14	Wed. Oct. 14	Mon. Oct. 19
Cristobal.....	Wed. Oct. 14	Mon. Oct. 19	Mon. Oct. 19	Thur. Oct. 22	Sun. Oct. 25	Wed. Oct. 28	Wed. Oct. 28	Mon. Nov. 2
Ancon.....	Tues. Oct. 27	Sun. Nov. 1	Sun. Nov. 1	Wed. Nov. 4	Sun. Nov. 8	Wed. Nov. 11	Wed. Nov. 11	Mon. Nov. 16
Cristobal.....	Tues. Nov. 10	Sun. Nov. 15	Sun. Nov. 15	Wed. Nov. 18	Sun. Nov. 22	Wed. Nov. 25	Wed. Nov. 25	Mon. Nov. 30
Ancon.....	Tues. Nov. 24	Sun. Nov. 29	Sun. Nov. 29	Wed. Dec. 2	Sun. Dec. 6	Wed. Dec. 9	Wed. Dec. 9	Mon. Dec. 14
Cristobal.....	Tues. Dec. 8	Sun. Dec. 13	Sun. Dec. 13	Wed. Dec. 16	Sun. Dec. 20	Wed. Dec. 23	Wed. Dec. 23	Mon. Dec. 28
Ancon.....	Tues. Dec. 22	Sun. Dec. 27	Sun. Dec. 27	Wed. Dec. 30	Sun. Jan. 3	Wed. Jan. 6	Wed. Jan. 6	Mon. Jan. 11

*Effective April 28th. Steamers sail Daylight Saving Time.

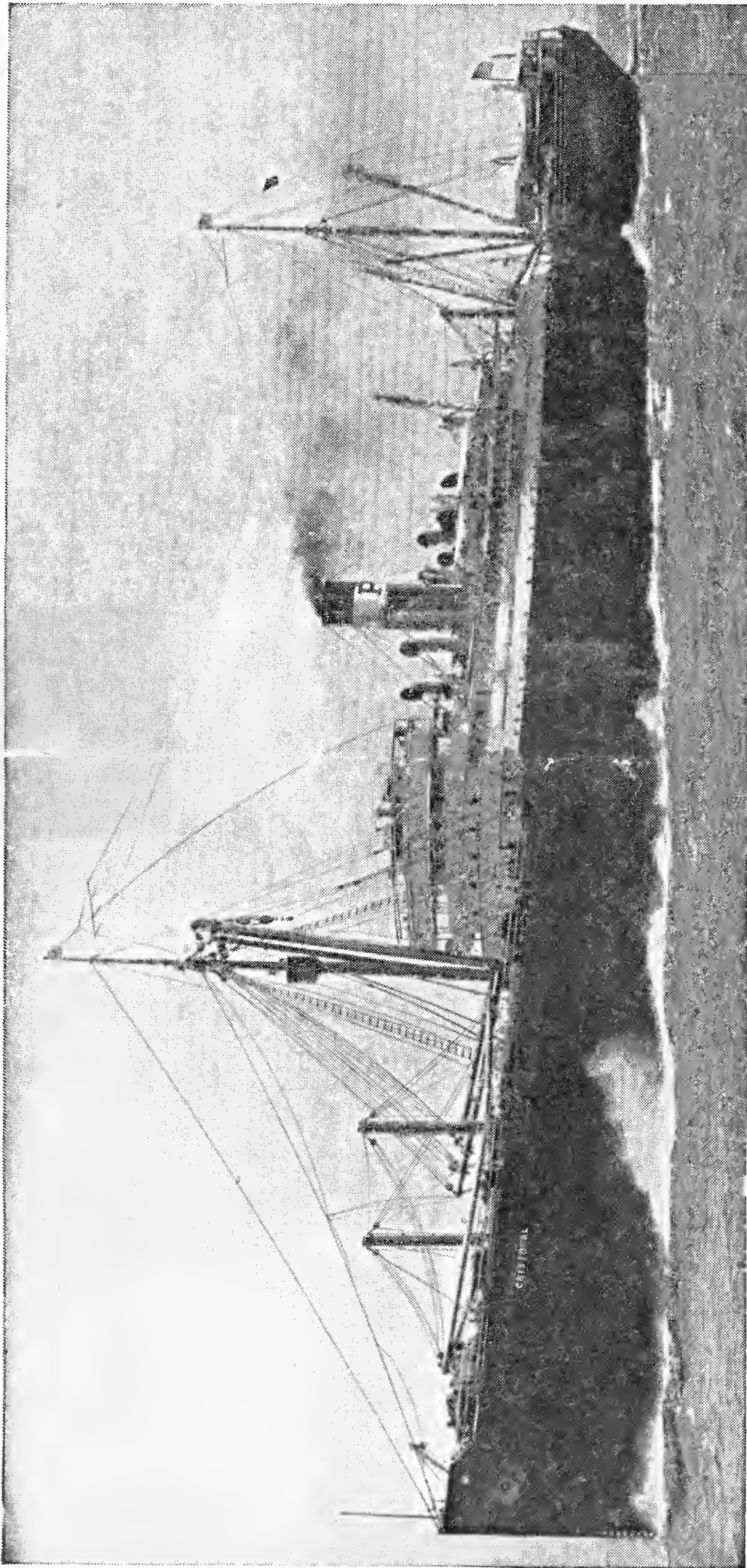
‡Due to discontinuance of the Daylight Saving Time, departure of S.S. Ancon, Sept. 29th, will be at 4 P.M. Standard Time.

Steamers sail at 4 P. M. from Pier 65, North River, Foot of West 25th St., New York

The stay at Port au Prince, Haiti is of sufficient length of time to allow passengers to visit points of interest.

WEST COAST SERVICE

**In addition, a regular freight service is maintained direct to Cristobal, West Coast
Colombian and Ecuadorian Ports. Particulars upon application.**



PANAMA



LINE

Sailing Schedule

(Subject to change)

Panama Rail Road Company
24 STATE STREET
NEW YORK

This feature permits the individual shooter to obtain practically just what he desires for his particular kind and type of shooting, if he cares to spend an hour or so patterning with different loads and makes, while the normal loads usual for the range and type of game, are remarkably uniform in their respective pattern tubes.

For a general rule, at the shorter ranges, use the more open tubes with the lighter loads. Shift to the closer tubes and heavier loads as the range and size of game increases. The shooter is not committed to one gun which must be shot at all ranges, under all conditions and at all game.

If not hitting with the closer tubes, shift down in progression to the more open tubes, with the same load, until hitting is secured. As skill increases the closer patterning tubes may be used at the longer ranges.

Unless the shooter is an expert shot, he cannot expect to hit, except occasionally with the long range tubes at 40 to 45 yards and under, and very expert holding and experience is required to register hits on fast flying targets at the long ranges.

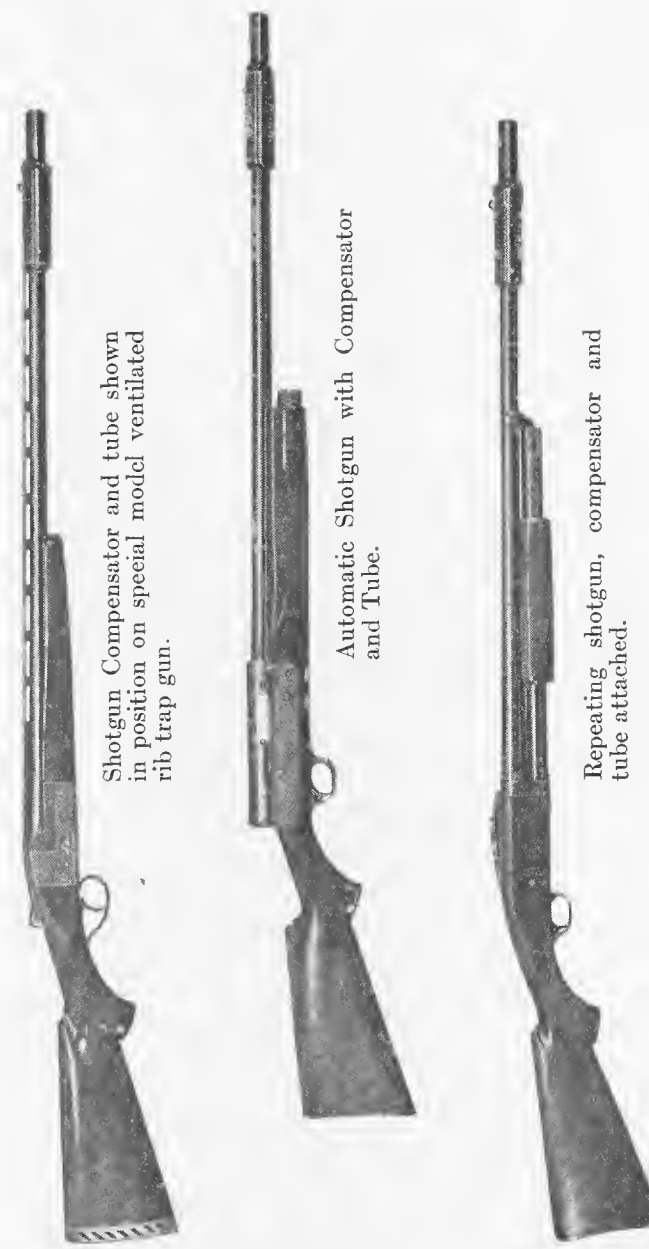
The shooter not so expert, will kill cleanly with the tube suited to his skill, at the moderate ranges, and the instruments are immediately available to take advantage of his increasing skill.

TRAP SHOOTING

THE trap shooter will naturally be primarily interested in the use of the compensator applied to his particular branch of the shooting game and here again in this instance may be found unusually satisfactory applications of the compensated shot gun.

The Compensator patterns exhibit no balling or bunching of the light shot, and the patterns are very uniform. At the traps, with the usual trap loads, the 705 tube is, as named, a full choke, and the 725 a modified choke.

The Long Range No. 1 tube has frequently and consistently, with a good load, given 40 yard patterns of from 76 to 82%. With a quick shot this means that at 35 yards the pattern has nearly 95% in a 26 inch circle, great ability is therefore required to hit at all with this dispersion. It might possibly be used by an expert shot with a heavy handicap, but there is little room for the human error, and it is believed that the 705 full choke is all that will be required. For the quick shot and one without a handicap, the 725 will break consistently.



Owing to its load flexibility, the Long Range No. 3 tube, closely approaches the 705 when the lighter trap loads are used. Actual pattern taking with the various tubes at the normal shooting range should establish what is required for each individual; when handicaps are imposed the patterns may be closed by a change of tubes.

GENERAL

THE pictures on page 12 illustrate the progressive action of the compensator when firing a Model 54 Winchester rifle with the standard service cartridge having a 172 grain boat tail projectile. The clouds of gas being emitted from the compensator body through the ports indicate very graphically the physical action of these gases in eliminating recoil and climb. The characteristic bow waves, vacuum waves, due to the peculiar bullet base type, and following sound waves accompanying the passage of a high speed bullet through the air, may also be seen in this series of photographs.

These pictures show more clearly than can be explained in any other way the definite action of the compensator and they illustrate why increased charges, whether in shot shell or rifle cartridge arms merely afford a greater volume of gas to accomplish the desired work, and therefore the percentage of recoil and climb reduction is actually greater with the heavier loads. This feature is also positive in its action when considered in conjunction with shot gun performances as well as rifle firing. The illustrations on Page 13 show the actual physical characteristics of shot charges when fired from uncompensated and compensated shotguns.

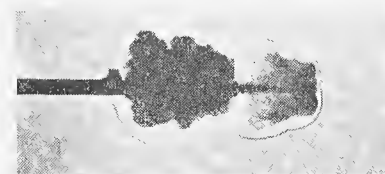
A casual inspection of these spark photographs will bring out the very valuable features of the compensator's action particularly on shot guns. Note the absence of distortion and splitting of the shot charge when the compensator is used. In this case the wad columns definitely stay in the rear of the nearly cylindrical shot charge and the straying deformed pellets which tend to open up and cause holes in patterns, which are seen coming from the muzzle of the uncompensated gun, are practically absent. These patterning conditions may be readily checked by anyone when using a compensated gun and these results are much more apparent when using the gun either on game or at the traps.

Action of Rifle Compensator

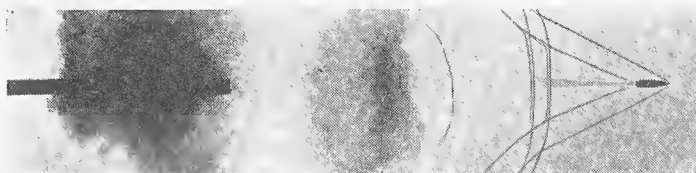
Model 54 rifle, .30-'06 172 grain boat tail bullet service cartridge as loaded M. V. about 2700 f. s.



1. from forward end of Compensator and ports is leakage gas ahead of bullet



2. iency shown by concussion wave extending full length of Compensator. Note plug of gas at muzzle of Compensator and that base of bullet can be clearly seen.



3. Bullet in flight, all available gas utilized. Mushroom of leakage gas has expanded. Substantially no gas follows bullet due to gas seal obtained. Bullet has picked up bow and tail waves inside first two sound waves.



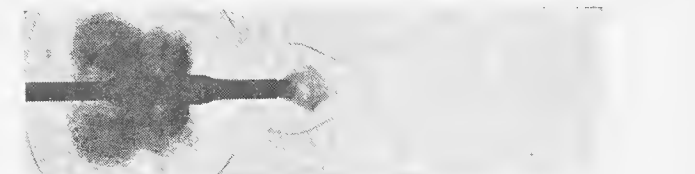
4. Projectile passed scope of camera. Note Compensator still functioning which shows that a working stroke and not a blow is obtained.

Action of Shotgun Compensator

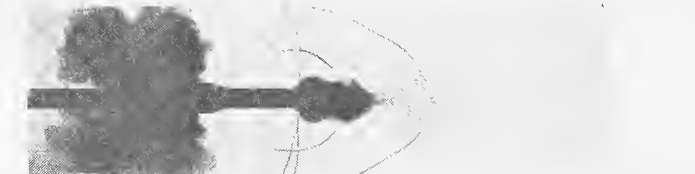
(A, without compensator, B, C, D, E, with compensator)
On 12 gauge gun, load 3-1¼-7½c.



A. Without Compensator. Note pancaking of shot column through wad pressure and flight of individual distorted pellets sideways.



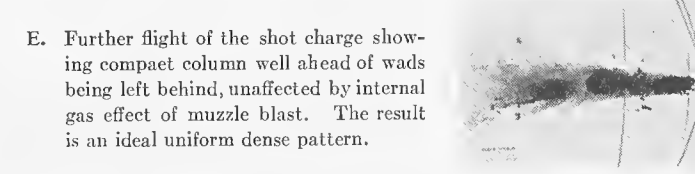
B. With Compensator shot charge still in pattern tube of Compensator. Note Compensator functioning as shown by cloud of gas emission from ports.



C. Shot charge leaving muzzle of pattern tube. Note heaviest action of gas release and counter-acting recoil effect from Compensator.



D. Shot charge well clear of muzzle. Note comparative absence of gas in shot column and freedom from individual distorted pellets flying sideways.



E. Further flight of the shot charge showing compact column well ahead of wads being left behind, unaffected by internal gas effect of muzzle blast. The result is an ideal uniform dense pattern.

AVAILABLE TYPES OF CUTTS COMPENSATORS FOR SHOTGUNS

AT present the Cutts Compensator for shotguns will be furnished for 12 gauge single barreled types of guns such as the single shot, pump, and auto loading styles. Shooters desirous of securing further information relative to compensating double guns should write to the manufacturers of their particular arms as these guns require special consideration.

AT YOUR DEALER

Cutts Compensators may be obtained through your local sporting goods dealer or from many of the most prominent dealers and gunsmiths scattered throughout the United States. Any of the leading gunsmiths will be very glad to quote you on furnishing these Compensators attached to your rifle or shotgun if it is one of the types mentioned above.

Write us and we will give you the name of your nearest dealer who can supply and attach Cutts Compensators.

THE LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORP.
Middlefield, Connecticut
Established 1878
Manufacturers of

Lyman Metallic Sights
Ideal Reloading Tools

Lyman Telescopic Sights
Cutts Compensators

The Cutts Compensator

FOR
RIFLES AND
SHOTGUNS

Manufactured by
THE
LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORP.
Middlefield, Conn.
U. S. A.

RIFLE COMPENSATORS

THE Compensator was originally developed to increase the fire effect of infantry by greatly reducing the recoil and jump of single shot and automatic weapons, thereby giving full control and increasing the number of hits per man, at the same time practically eliminating recoil fatigue. It is a new invention and makes for greater accuracy both in the gun and in the shooter.

It has a distinct value in the sporting field on high powered rifles in addition to the improvement in the accuracy of the rifle, by reason of the fact, that for the hurried shot, or second emergency shot, recoil may be disregarded entirely, thus saving the time which is involuntarily used in obtaining position. The rifle may be fired and the shot repeated from any position of delicate balance, an exceedingly important consideration in all big game hunting.



Rifle
Compensator

In the High Power field the Compensator has the following advantageous effects, which are major, as well as many useful minor ones.

1. Material reduction in foot pounds and kinetic energy of recoil.
2. Reduction, and in some applications complete elimination of jump.

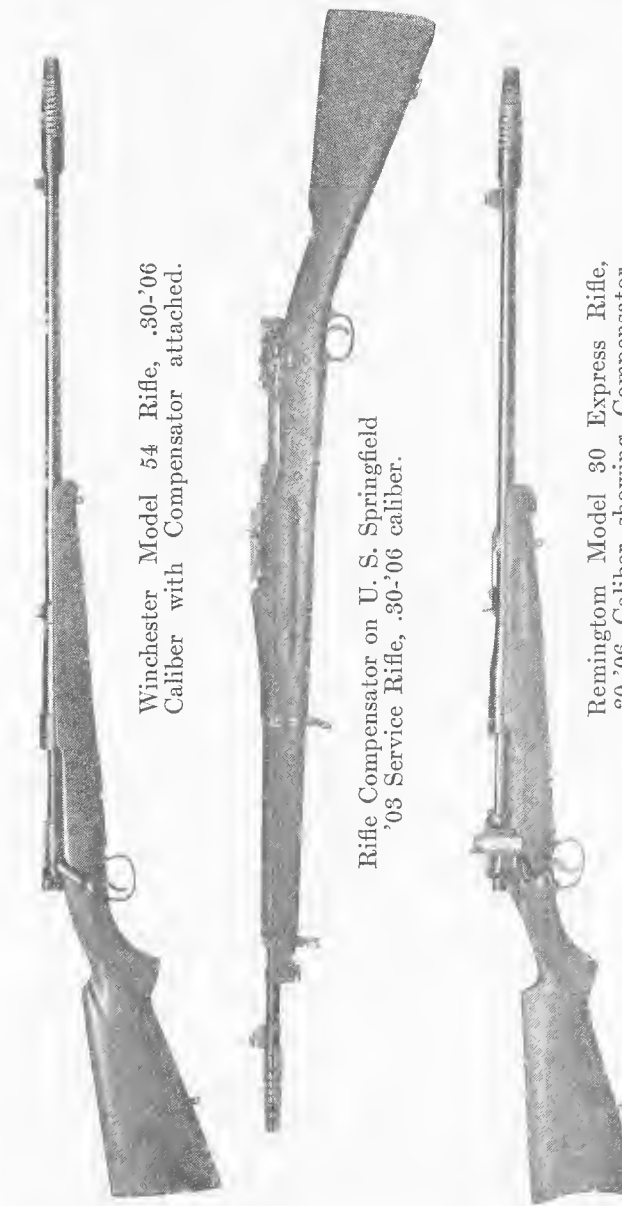
These two effects are of great importance to the shooter; when the punishment is removed from the recoil, flinching is overcome or does not develop, and an indefinite number of rounds may be fired without ill effects, the blow being felt more as a light slap, than a punch.

3. Increased accuracy and increased accurate barrel life, due to dampening of the barrel whip or vibration.

Attention is invited to the illustrations on Page 4 showing the appearance of the Compensator on the most popular high powered 30 caliber rifles. For the present the rifle Compensator will be furnished only for the following arms:

- Model 30 Remington Express caliber 30-'06
- Model 54 Winchester caliber 30-'06
- U. S. service rifle Model 1903 caliber 30-'06
- U. S. Springfield Sporter Model 1903 caliber 30-'06
- U. S. Krag rifles or carbines caliber 30-'40

And any other take down 30 caliber rifles whose muzzle dimensions are approximately the same as the rifles mentioned above.



Winchester Model 54 Rifle, .30-'06
Caliber with Compensator attached.

Rifle Compensator on U. S. Springfield
'03 Service Rifle, .30-'06 caliber.

Remington Model 30 Express Rifle,
.30-'06 Caliber showing Compensator.

SHOTGUN COMPENSATORS

EVEN though including the very valuable features of recoil and climb reduction which are mainly considered in the use of the Compensator on rifles, a more valuable field lies in the pattern control permitted by the Compensator when attached to shotguns. This has been worked out in so practical a manner, that with a single Compensator gun and six small pattern tubes, the entire range of shotgun use, under every possible condition of game and country, is covered. Not only is this the case, but the varying conditions of the day, or a change in game, may be met by simply changing pattern tubes in the same gun, the five extra guns, as it were, being carried in the pocket.

The somewhat explosive effect on the column of shot, due to the discharge of the interior gas pressure, takes place while the shot column or mass is traversing the expansion chamber of the Compensator. Powder wads are practically torn to pieces by the Compensator action and never again drive or pancake the rear of shot column. The shot column which has expanded in diameter and elongated, then reaches the recompression chamber of the pattern tube, where it is brought down to the desired diameter, lightly compacted, and fed to the choke in the forward end of the tube; as gas heat and friction heat do not occur at the same time in any magnitude in the tube, the shot are not deformed to any extent and in consequence they fly true with excellent velocities even in the outside pattern edge.

During the passage of the shot through the Compensator and pattern tube, the Compensator is dampening off still further, the natural periods of vibration of the barrel, and, by the time the shot column leaves the pattern tube muzzle, these vibrations have been so reduced that their effect will be negligible on misplacement of the pattern center, or rupture of the compacted shot column.

This shot recompression and realignment absorbs power, and ordinarily a reduced velocity would be expected in consequence, this however is not the case in practice, as the power for this recompression and realignment is obtained from that action of the gas in the Compensator. In addition this extra power is sufficient to permit the shortening of the barrel to 24 inches, thus permitting the overall length of the compensated gun to be 29½-30 inches.

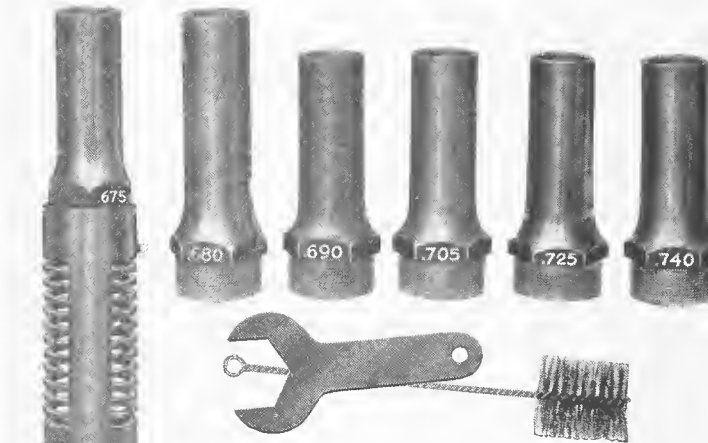
After deducting from the Compensator the weight of the section of barrel removed, there is practically no increase in muzzle weight and the balance is not at all disturbed, as will be observed from the applications.



Compensator
Shotgun Tubes
packed in small
handy wooden
carrying case.
Wrench and
brush included

THE USE OF PATTERN TUBES

IN general use there are three principal classifications of shotgun chokes, which are at times differently named by different makers, however Full Choke, Modified Choke, and Improved Cylinder probably carry definite meanings to everyone.



SHOTGUN COMPENSATOR AND
PATTERN CONTROL TUBES

Long range No. 1 Tube 675 attached. Tube 680, long range No. 2. Tube 690, long range No. 3. Tube 705, full choke. Tube 725, modified choke. Tube 740, general purpose. Cleaning brush, wrench and No. 10D Lyman Ivory Bead Front Sight included with all sets of Compensator and Tubes.

The scope of the Compensator pattern tubes is far greater than that covered by these standard chokes, however, three of the tubes approach closely the average patterns of these chokes, so for convenience and to parallel general experience, these names are assigned to them.

Two of these tubes are closer than full choke and are of special design, not approached in patterns or range, except possibly by a special magnum gun firing a special load. They are therefore taken out of the general classification of chokes, and classed separately as:

LONG RANGE TUBES

Long Range No. 1, 675

Developed and intended solely for long range duck and goose shooting, ranges from 45 to 70 yards, with heavy loads of heavy shot. To obtain effective long range patterns, the pattern at 40 yards will be found to be altogether too close except for the most expert shot, and its density far greater than necessary or generally desirable. With first class loads, a 40 yard pattern of from 80% to 90% may be expected. At 60 yards an average 55% pattern in the 30 inch circle up to 70% in the 40 inch circle, using the same loads No. 4 to No. 2 shot. At 70 yards 45% patterns in the 30 inch circle have been consistently obtained, with good standard loads.

Long Range No. 2, 680

Intended as a more open pattern, to be used at ranges 40 to 65 yards with the heavy loads. This tube has a flexible pattern feature; that is, it will open its pattern a little with lighter loads and close it with the heavy. It has, however, many of the carrying through characteristics of Long Range No. 1, giving excellent though more open patterns at long ranges. For the above tubes, the equivalent of 3¼ dr. progressive powder with 1¼ oz. of shot No. 6 to No. 2 is considered a heavy load.

STANDARD TUBES

Tube 690. Long Range No. 3.
Tube 705. Full Choke, corresponds in general pattern percentage to what is known as Full Choke.
Tube 725. Modified Choke, corresponds in general pattern percentage to what is known as Modified Choke.
Tube 740. General Purpose. As the name implies, it is adaptable for all around shooting up to 48 or 50 yards.

Each of the Standard Tubes 690, 705, 725, 740 will close their patterns within their scope, as the charge, weight and size of shot are increased and open their patterns as the charge, weight and size of shot are decreased.